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Petroleum Supply Monthly

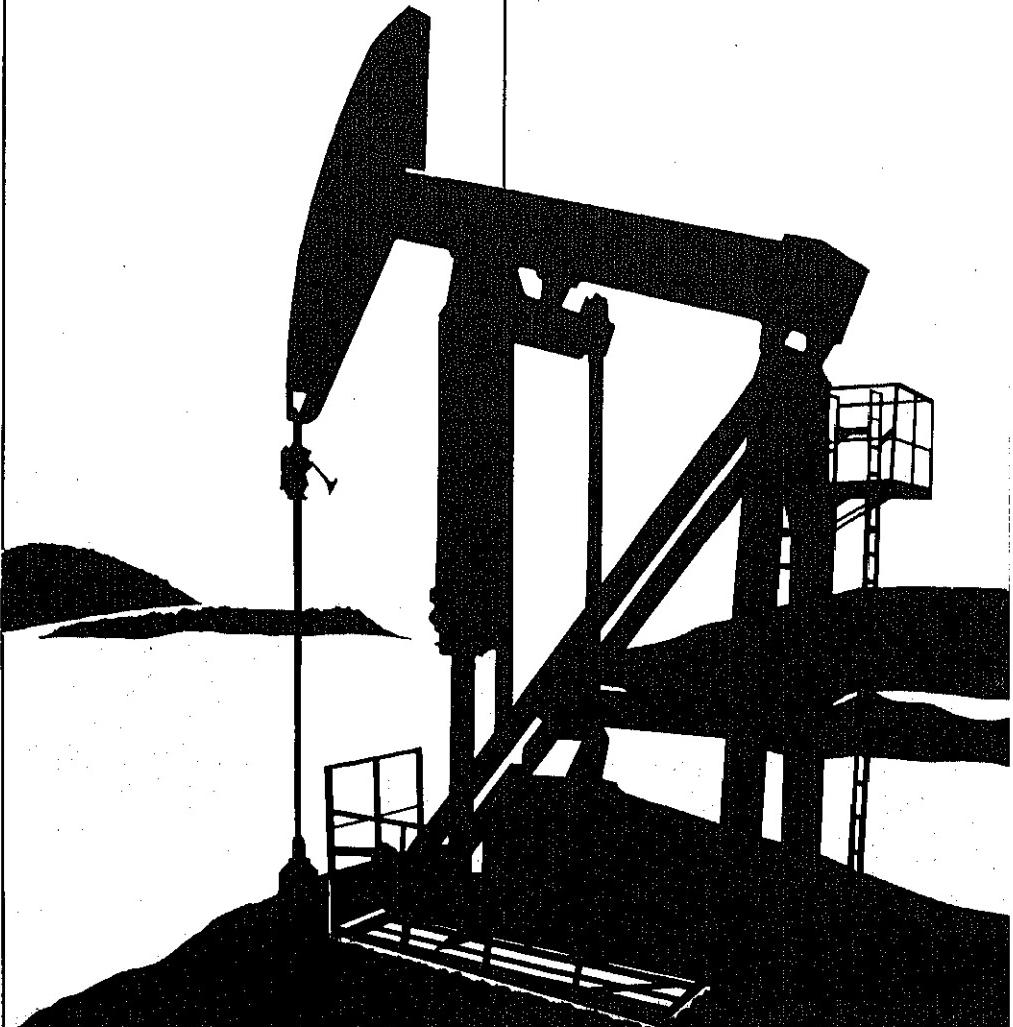


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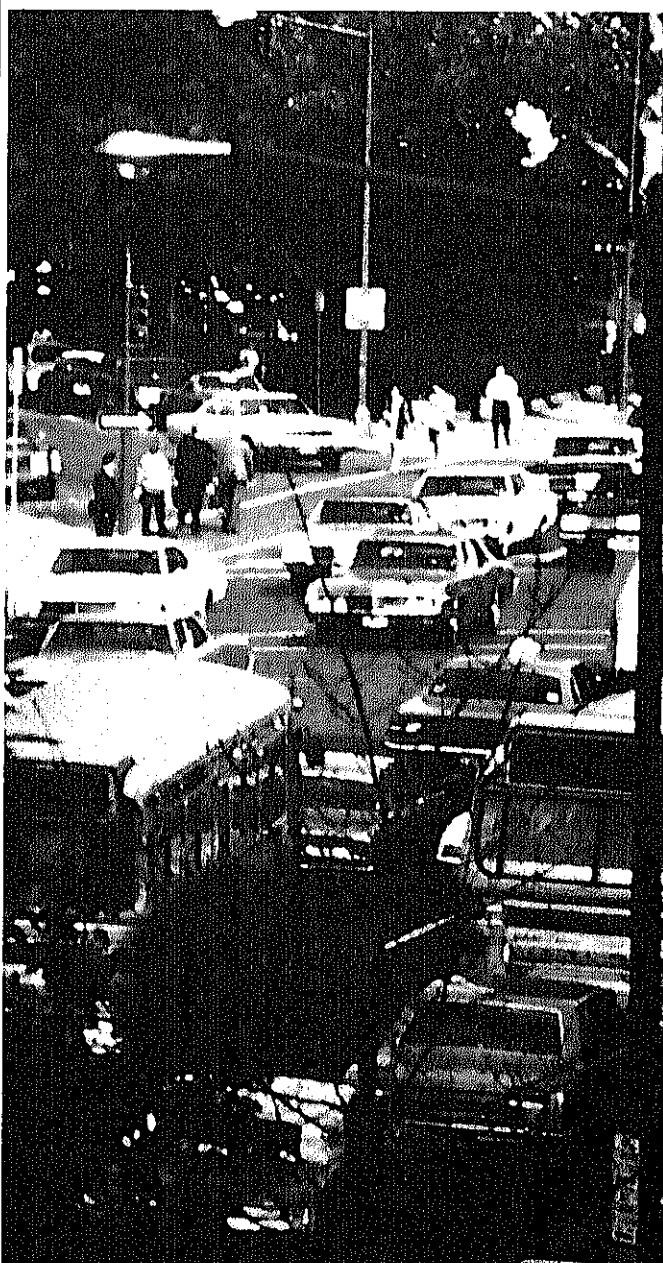
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This Month in the PSM

This Issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* features two articles concerning motor gasoline demand. *Summer Gasoline Overview*, starting on page 5, provides an overview of motor gasoline demand expected in the summer 1983 driving season. In addition, an analysis of *Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand* can be found on page 6.



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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through April		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	14.8	16.0	-7.7	15.0	15.9	-5.6
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.9	-5.1	6.4	6.4	-0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	3.0	-9.6	2.8	3.1	-10.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.9	-20.7	1.5	2.0	-24.3
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.6	11.4	1.6	11.0	11.4	-3.1
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	-0.5	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports ¹	3.7	3.5	5.5	3.2	3.8	-17.0
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	2.6	2.4	5.8	2.2	2.6	-15.7
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.2	0.2	16.5
Net Product Imports	0.9	0.9	3.9	0.8	1.0	-26.0
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ²	-0.39	0.34	—	-0.17	0.11	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	0.19	1.59	—	0.99	1.26	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ²	365	355	NM			
Motor Gasoline ³	222	223	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	103	109	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	43	54	NM			
Total Product	692	739	NM			
SPR	318	256	NM			
Total	1,375	1,350	NM			

¹Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

³Including blending components.

NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. April 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are March 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1983.

Summer Gasoline Overview

Motor gasoline demand during the summer 1983 driving season (June, July, and August) is projected to fall slightly short of 1982 levels. An increase in vehicle miles traveled is expected because of lower gasoline prices relative to 1982 and economic recovery. However, improvements in automobile efficiency (more miles traveled per gallon of fuel consumed) will more than offset the added mileage. Although the spring drawdown of motor gasoline stocks began earlier this year than in 1982, the lower stock level is a continuation of the trend over the past 2 years. Because the United States has ample excess refining capacity and crude oil stocks are readily available, no disruptions in motor gasoline supplies are anticipated for the 1983 summer driving season.

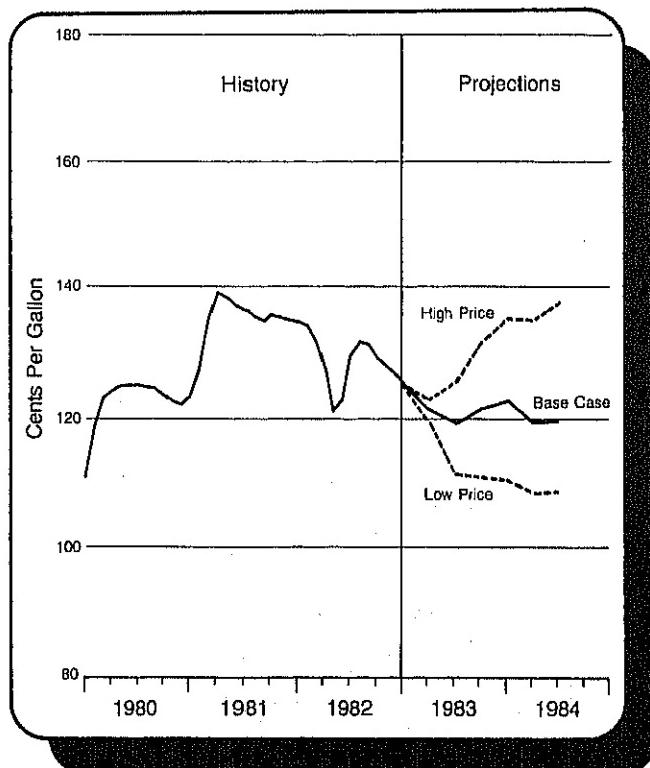
According to the Energy Information Administration's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (February 1983),¹ the range for motor gasoline demand (product supplied) for the summer driving season of 1983 is from 6.5 million to 6.7 million barrels per day. The projected consumption levels are based upon average prices that range from \$1.11 to \$1.32 per gallon for motor gasoline (see Figure 1). Reductions in crude oil prices by Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries (OPEC) members and other major oil-producing nations accompanied a progressive weakening of petroleum demand during the past 2 years. During the summer driving season, retail motor gasoline prices are expected to remain at or below the comparable 1982 levels, despite a 5-cent-per-gallon federal tax increase that became effective April 1 of this year.

In addition to price, gasoline demand is affected by the number of miles traveled by gasoline-powered vehicles and the fuel efficiency of these vehicles. During 1982, average passenger car miles traveled increased significantly for the first time in several years, responding to lower real fuel costs per mile and higher disposable incomes. However, the increase in travel did not lead to an increase in gasoline consumption because the average fuel efficiency of the automobile stock increased as older, heavier cars were retired and newer, lighter cars were added. Also, there was an increasing number of diesel automobiles in the stock. A decrease in the real fuel cost per mile of travel and increases in consumers' disposable income and economic activity are expected to contribute to a further increase in passenger car miles traveled during 1983.

Figure 1. Retail Motor Gasoline Prices

(Current Dollars)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-202(83/1Q), February 1983.

Sources of motor gasoline supplies are refinery production, net imports, and withdrawals from inventories. Refinery production is the major source of gasoline. During the summer of 1982, refinery utilization averaged 73.5 percent of capacity, and gasoline production was equal to more than 98 percent of demand.² During the first week of May 1983, stocks of crude oil were slightly above comparable 1982 levels.³ Thus, if needed, there are sufficient crude oil stocks for substantial increases in refinery utilization from the 66.4 percent utilization rate during the first quarter of this year.⁴

During the 1982 summer driving season, motor gasoline net imports averaged about 200,000 barrels per day. The combined contribution of refinery production and net imports of motor gasoline during the summer of 1982 exceeded demand by about 150,000 barrels per day.⁵ Consequently, inventories grew slightly during the summer.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-202 (83/1Q), February 1983.

²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (82/8, 9, and 10), August, September, and October 1982, Tables 15 and 4.

³Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (83/19), May 13, 1983, U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet.

⁴Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (83/3, 4, and 5), March, April, and May 1983, Table 13.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (82/8, 9, and 10), August, September, and October 1982, Table 21.

Thus far in 1983, motor gasoline has been imported at about the same rate as during the comparable period in 1982. Motor gasoline inventories during the first week of May 1983 were similar to 1982 levels. The withdrawal of gasoline from inventories appears to be following the 1982 pattern, but about 2 weeks earlier.⁶ On the

premise that refinery production and imports activity will be increased to comparable 1982 levels, supplies of motor gasoline are expected to be adequate to meet summer demand.

⁶Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* DOE/EIA-0208 (83/19), May 13, 1983, pp. 8 and 9.

Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand

Principal factors influencing motor gasoline demand (product supplied) include total vehicle miles traveled and vehicle efficiency (miles traveled per gallon of gasoline used). As vehicle miles traveled increase, gasoline demand would be expected to increase. However, fuel efficiency improvements in the automobile stock, including dieselization, produce downward pressure on gasoline demand. The interaction between these two factors impacts gasoline demand trends. Gasoline price is one of the underlying factors that influences the number of miles traveled and the rate of improvement in overall automotive fuel efficiency.

Automobile Usage and Gasoline Prices

Since the oil embargo of the early 1970's, rising gasoline prices have stimulated consumer efforts to economize on gasoline usage. These conservation efforts are reflected in Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) data on average miles traveled per passenger automobile. The relationships among price, average miles traveled per passenger car, and average miles traveled per gallon of gasoline consumed for passenger cars are shown in Figure 1. Declines in average miles traveled per passenger car observed in the early 1970's and again between 1978 and 1980 reflect rises in real gasoline prices during those years. As can be observed, periods of declining prices are generally reflected by increased travel.

The relationship is also apparent when an index of real gasoline cost per mile (real price/passenger car miles per gallon) is compared to miles traveled. Rising incomes coupled with lower prices relative to 1982 are expected to further stimulate driving activity this summer.

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Transportation Energy Group studied cyclical patterns associated with gasoline demand.¹ The study showed that gasoline demand typically follows a cyclical pattern with a summer peak exceeding the winter trough by 10 to 15 percent. This pattern is attributed principally to vacation and recreational travel, off-highway gasoline use in recreational boating, agriculture, and small engine

equipment, such as lawnmowers. The study also indicated that the seasonal component of gasoline demand (differences between summer peaks and winter troughs) appeared to have narrowed during the past decade. The narrowing of the seasonal difference between the peak and trough indicates that it is no longer necessary to build stocks to levels of earlier years at the beginning of the peak driving season.

Efficiency Improvements

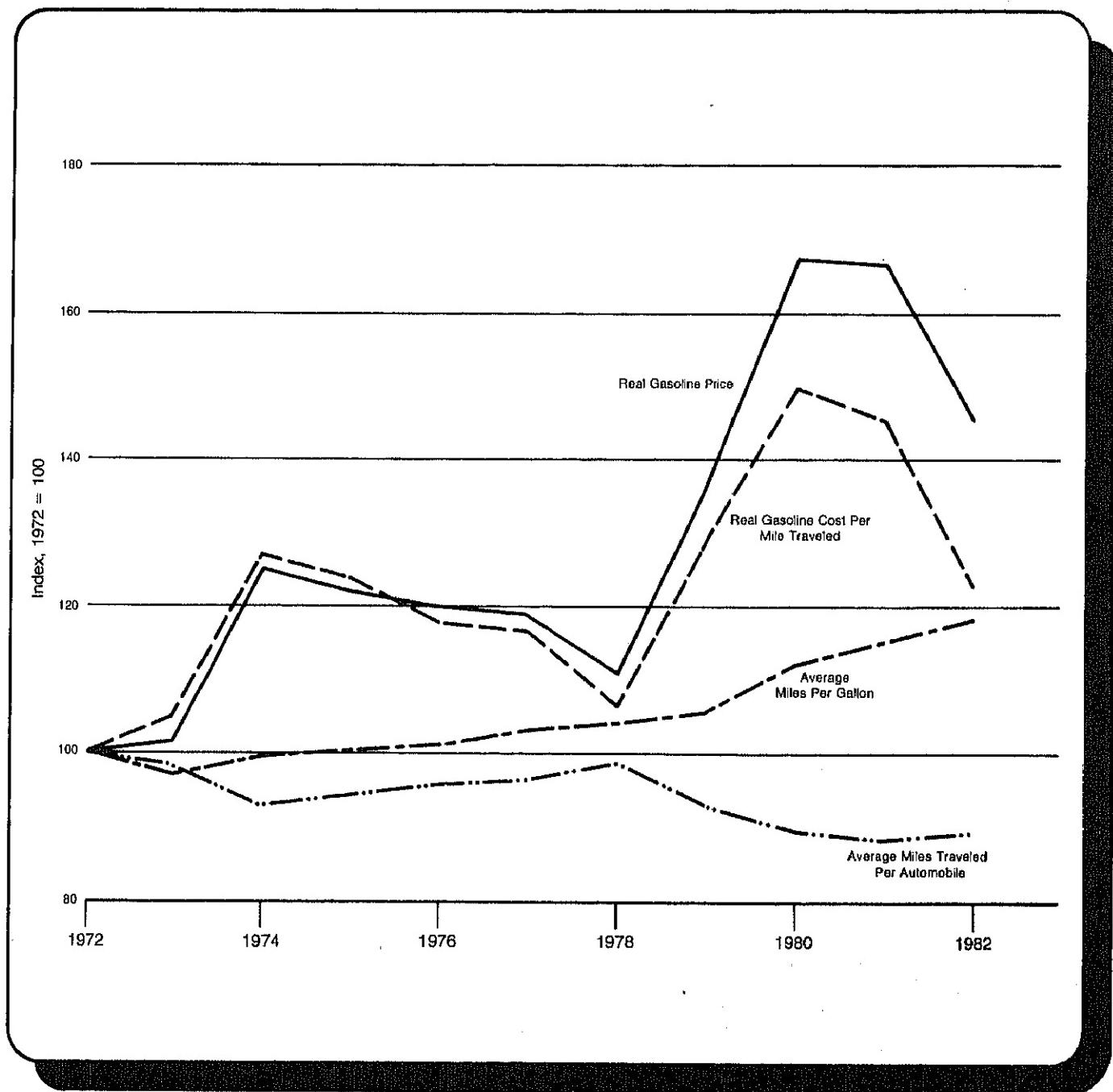
Gasoline price increases during the past decade have stimulated consumer demand for smaller, more fuel efficient cars. Changes in vehicle fuel efficiency resulting from the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards established by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P. L. 94-163) have magnified the gains in fuel efficiency resulting from market shifts from large to smaller vehicle size categories. A recent Department of Transportation (DOT) study² attributed over 80 percent of new car fuel efficiency gains to engineering and design changes, particularly overall weight reduction, reduced horsepower, transmission changes, aerodynamics, and dieselization (see Figure 2).

Vehicle stock turnover, with new car sales and retirements of older vehicles, gradually improves overall auto stock fuel efficiency. The magnitude and rate of these improvements hinge upon the efficiency of vehicles introduced compared to the efficiency of those withdrawn and the rate of vehicle turnover. Consumers can respond to gasoline price changes more readily by adjusting miles traveled than by exchanging automobiles. In other words, as prices change, consumers usually respond by adjusting miles traveled within the same year; but auto efficiency improvements through vehicle stock turnover are a longer term response.

¹Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Energy Group, *Summer Peak Gasoline Demand: Analysis and Outlook*, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, March 1983.

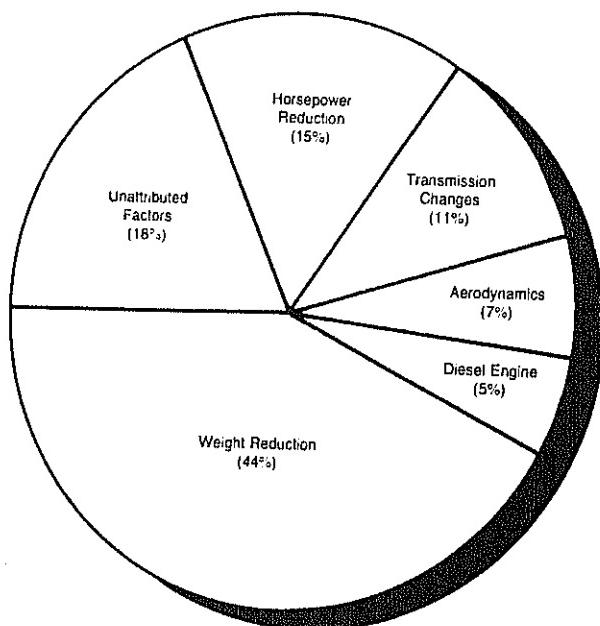
²U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Automotive Fuel Economy Program, Sixth Annual Report to the Congress*, Washington, D.C.; January 1982.

Figure 1. Trends in Passenger Automobile Travel and Motor Gasoline Costs



Sources: Motor gasoline prices—1972, *Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac*; 1973, Federal Energy Administration; 1974-1982, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Average miles per gallon and passenger car miles traveled—1972-1981, from data published by U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in *Highway Statistics*, Table VM-1; 1982 data are estimates based upon FHWA preliminary data on total vehicle miles traveled, from *Traffic Volume Trends*.

Figure 2. New Car Fuel Efficiency Improvement, 1978-1981.
 (5.3 Miles Per Gallon Total Increase)



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

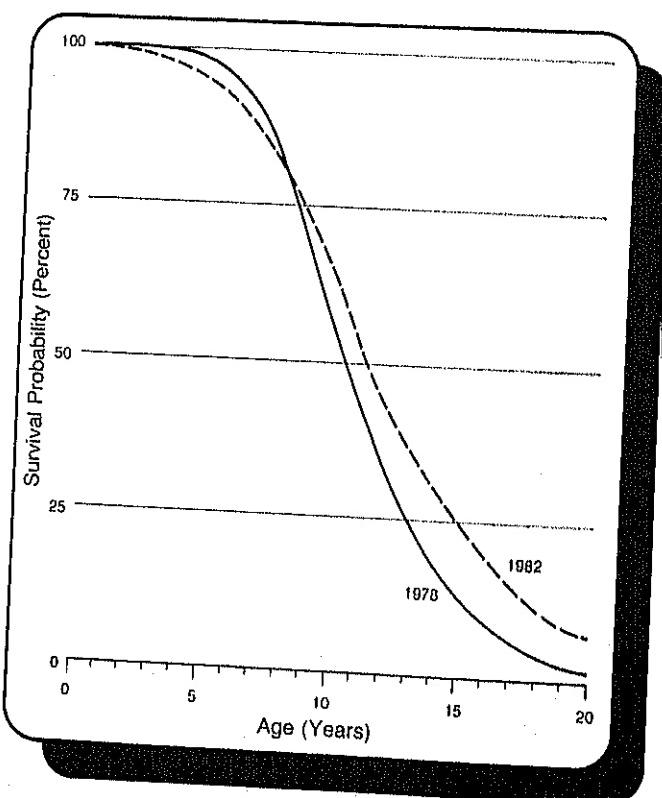
From 1979 to 1982, annual new automobile sales dropped 26 percent, (from 10.7 million to 7.9 million units), and automobile retirements declined approximately 30 percent over the same period.³ In recent years, the low rate of growth in real disposable personal income, high interest rates for new car loans, and high unemployment have constrained automobile sales and slowed down vehicle scrappage. Higher used car prices and lower vehicle depreciation rates have also retarded vehicle scrappage. An ORNL Transportation Energy Group study⁴ indicates that pre-1979 used cars lost an average of 26 percent of their market value per year, but that the post-1979 rate averaged only 18 percent per year. Estimated survival curves for 1978 and 1982 models are presented in Figure 3. As can be observed the curve for the 1978 model is steeper, indicating a faster

rate of vehicle retirement. Median expected lifetime (the time by which 50 percent of all cars for a given model year will be scrapped) is 1 year longer for the 1982 model than the 1978 model. Improving economic conditions may reverse this trend and stimulate vehicle turnover. However, the rate of improvement in automotive stock efficiency will also be influenced by mandatory standards and by market demand for fuel efficiency improvements, including dieselization.

³Ward's Automotive Yearbook, 1982. Ward's Communications, Inc., Detroit, 1982. (1982 automobile retirements based on data from R.L. Polk and Co., Detroit.)

⁴Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Energy Group, *Analysis of Vehicle Stock Dynamics, New Car Fuel Economy, and Automotive Fleet Fuel Economy*, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, March 1983, Page 13.

Figure 3. Expected Passenger Car Survival
 (1978 and 1982)



Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Energy Group, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Diesel Penetration of the Automobile Market

Diesel engines have become an important option for improving fuel efficiency, especially in larger vehicles. The ORNL Transportation Energy Group estimates that diesel engines are about 25 percent more energy efficient than gasoline engines in comparable vehicles.⁵ In vehicles that rapidly accumulate mileage, an additional advantage of diesel engines is their durability. However, because of their complex fuel system and greater strength requirements, diesel engines have a higher initial cost than gasoline engines. Market shifts from gasoline to diesel engines depend upon the willingness of purchasers to make the trade-off between higher initial cost and anticipated fuel savings. The price of gasoline, price differences between gasoline and diesel fuels, relative fuel economies, relative resale values, and expectations about future price movements factor into a trade-off decision. Vehicle purchasers will also balance negative attributes they may associate with diesels, such as noise, smell, sluggish performance, and inconvenience, against the positive attributes of overall economy and longevity.

The ORNL Transportation Energy Group has estimated diesel market penetration as a function of fuel price,⁶ assuming no difference between gasoline and diesel fuel prices (see Figure 4). This analysis is based on the consumer cost/efficiency trade-off. The total cost for equipment and negative consumer valuation for a diesel-powered vehicle is estimated to be \$1,800 more than for a comparable gasoline-powered automobile. This total additional cost was estimated from the 1982 observed market penetration.

In recent years, declines in gasoline prices and in the price differential between gasoline and diesel fuel have been reflected in diesel-powered automobile sales. After rising rapidly for 4 years, diesel auto sales fell from over 500,000 units or 6 percent of total sales in 1981 to under 400,000 units or 5 percent of total 1982 sales.⁷ Diesel passenger cars accounted for less than 2 percent of the U.S. personal use auto stock in 1981.⁸ Under a continuation of current conditions, a significant penetration of the passenger vehicle market by diesel-powered vehicles is not expected in the short term. However, if fuel prices increase, if the price of gasoline rises substantially relative to diesel-fuel, or if gasoline supplies become inadequate, demand for diesel-powered passenger vehicles could increase significantly.

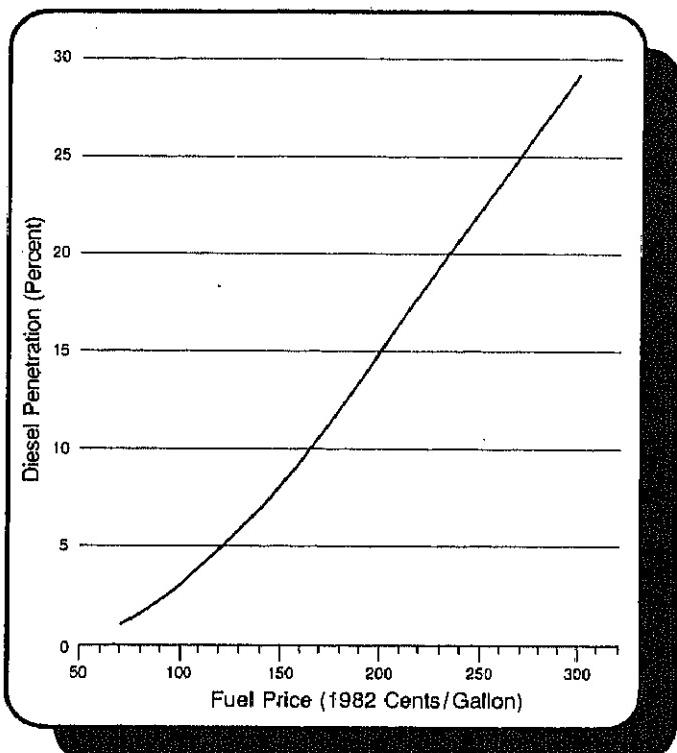
⁵Oak Ridge National Laboratory Transportation Energy Group, *Trends in Gasoline Costs, Dieselizeation, and Vehicle Usage*, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, March 1983, Page 6.

⁶Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Research Group, *Projections of New Automobile and Light Truck Fuel Economy, Dieselizeation, and the Outlook for Gasoline Demand*, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, March 1983, Page 25.

⁷Ward's Automotive Yearbook and Ward's Automotive Reports, Ward's Communications, Inc.

⁸The Power Newsletter, J.D. Power and Associates, January 1982, Page 2.

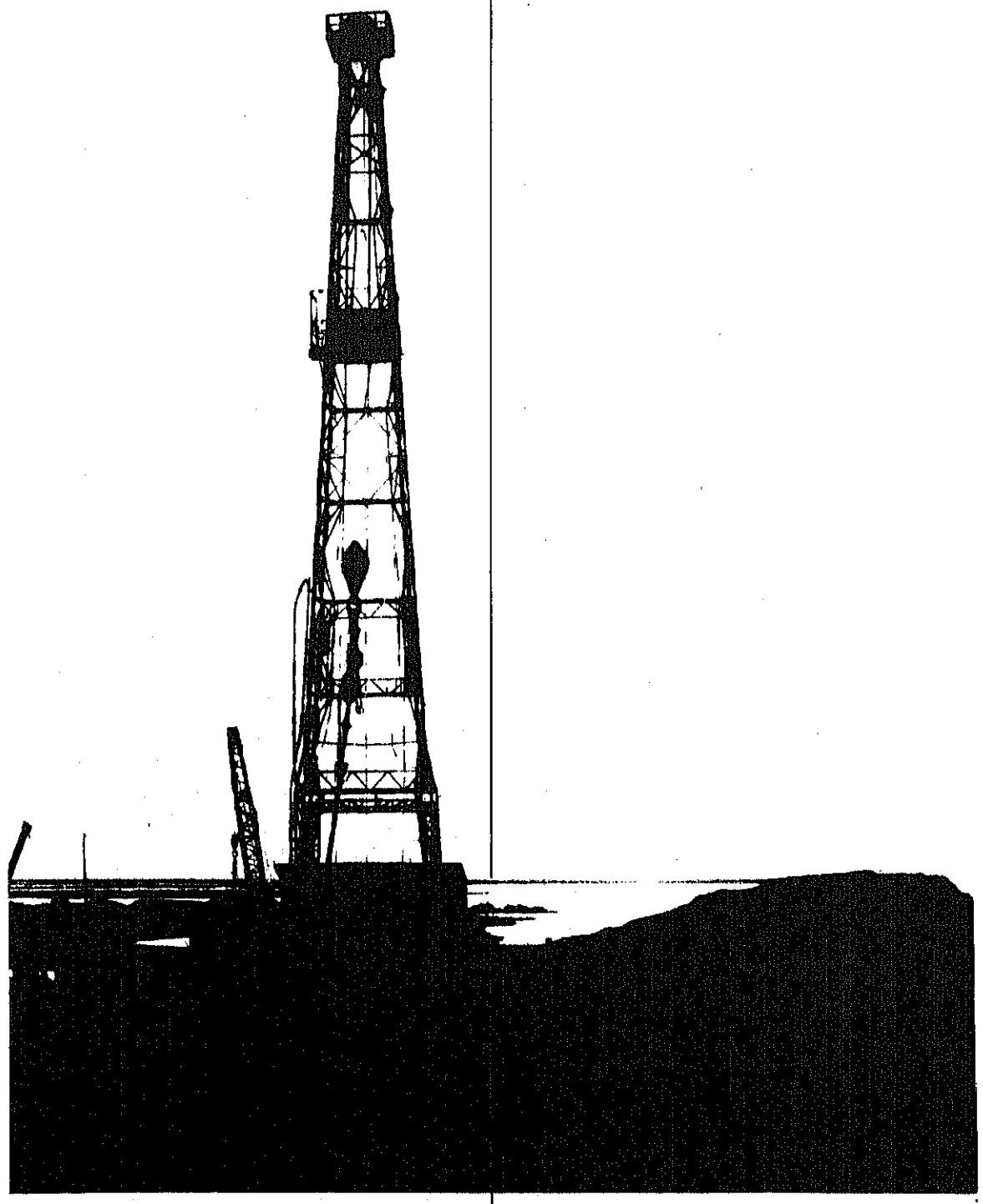
Figure 4. Estimated Diesel Penetration of the New Car Market



Note: This figure is based on an assumption of no price difference between gasoline and diesel fuel.

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Energy Group, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²				Ending Stocks ³
	Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels	
1973 AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008	
1974 AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁶ 1,074	
1975 AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133	
1976 AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112	
1977 AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312	
1978 AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278	
1979 AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341	
1980 AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁶ 1,392	
1981 January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388	
February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389	
March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401	
April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415	
May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438	
June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-136	406	16,095	1,430	
July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439	
August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457	
September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476	
October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485	
November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501	
December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484	
AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058		
1982 January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461	
February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431	
March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401	
April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350	
May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349	
June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362	
July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394	
August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,838	1,407	
September	10,306	8,733	1,513	252	-488	14,921	1,415	
October	10,283	8,676	1,540	-564	-55	14,820	1,434	
November	10,377	8,690	1,634	-357	-357	15,031	1,455	
December	10,348	8,660	1,638	143	703	15,508	⁶ 1,429	
AVERAGE	10,278	8,671	1,554	-117	280	15,253		
1983 January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	865	14,765	1,453	
February	10,298	8,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772	1,432	
March*	10,259	8,677	1,544	R 56	R 1,765	R 15,484	R 1,375	
April**	NA	8,644	NA	-593	190	14,806	1,375	
AVERAGE	NA	8,654	NA	-369	990	14,983		

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462.

Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			Net ³ Imports
	Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974 AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975 AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976 AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978 AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979 AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980 AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981 January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298
September	5,359	3,603	1,757	791	184	606	4,569
October	5,230	3,636	1,594	932	270	662	4,298
November	5,726	3,863	1,864	786	262	524	4,940
December	4,562	2,956	1,606	860	193	667	3,702
AVERAGE	5,041	3,461	1,581	815	236	579	4,226
1983 January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399
February	3,691	2,268	1,423	865	262	603	2,825
March*	R 3,629	R 2,232	R 1,398	801	174	627	2,829
April**	4,494	2,970	1,524	NA	NA	NA	NA
AVERAGE	4,052	2,607	1,445	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

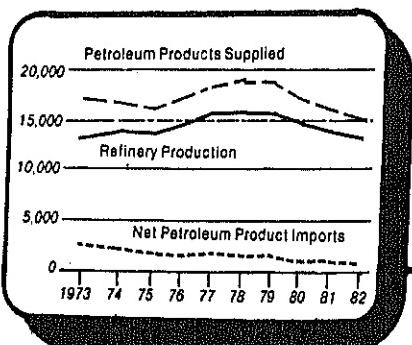
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

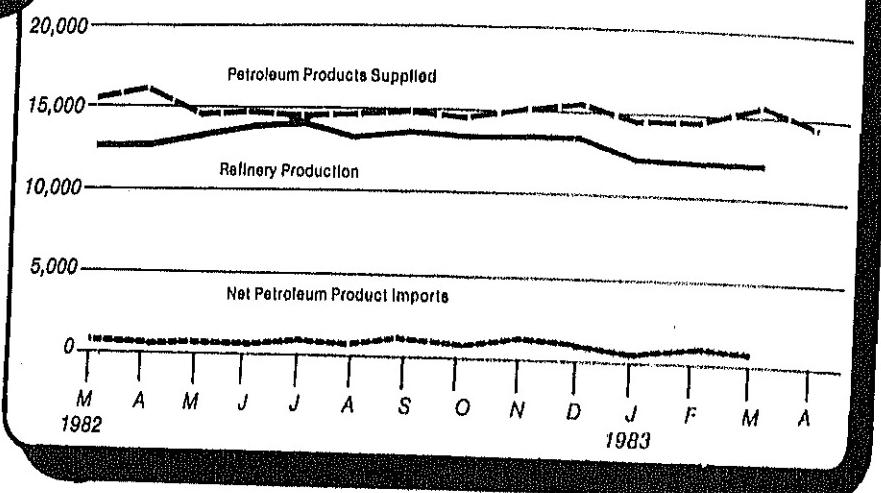
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



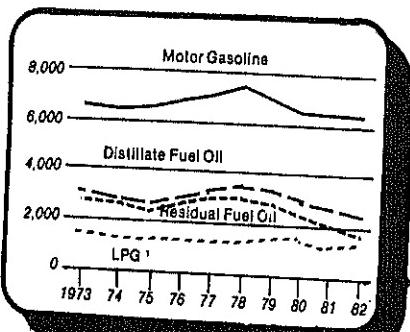
Annual



Monthly

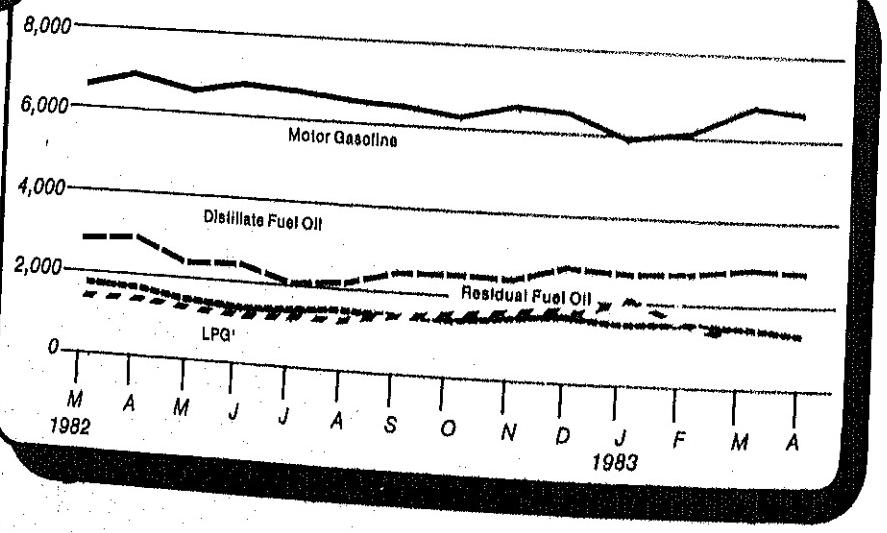
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

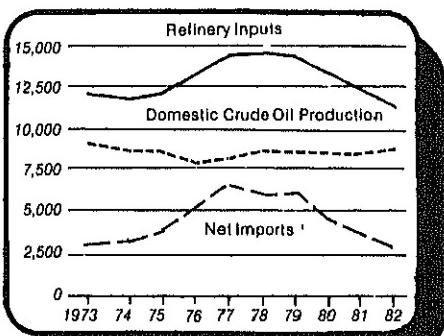
¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases



Monthly

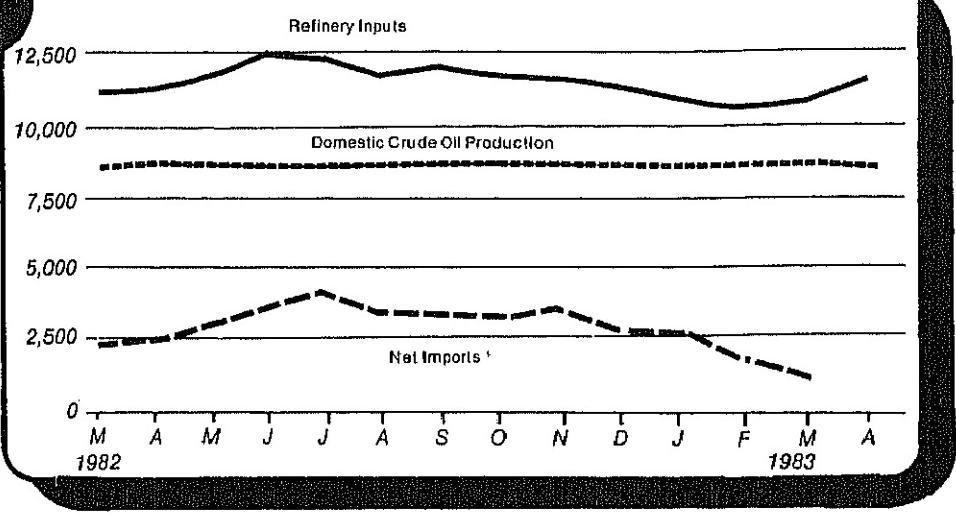
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

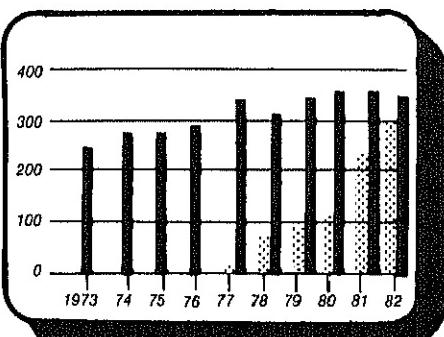
¹ Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

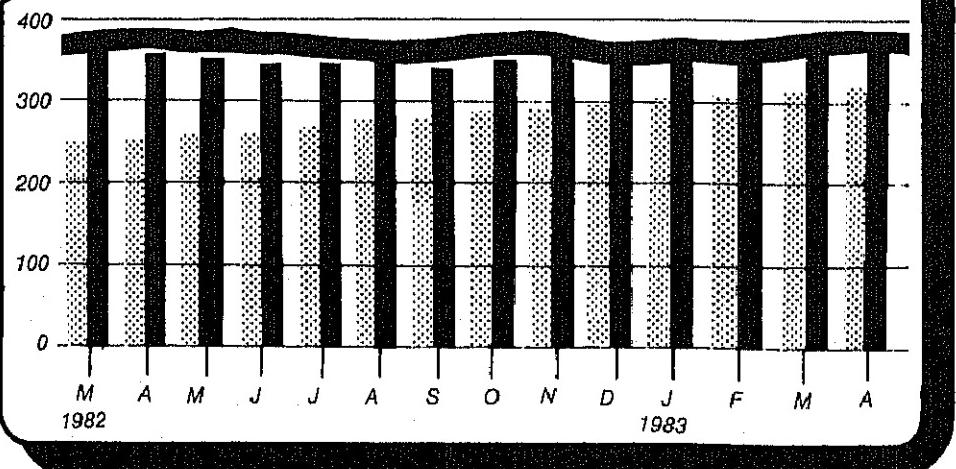
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for crude oil is based on 3 years of data, January 1980-December 1982. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly 15

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²		Unaccounted for Crude Oil
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		3
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-82
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-17
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	77
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-6
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-57
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-11
								34
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-41
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	154
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	51
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	122
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	299
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	147
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	16
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-295
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	166
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	279
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	52
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	46
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-138
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	199
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	278
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	341
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	56
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	105
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	191
	September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	1
	October	8,676	1,677	3,636	216	3,420	-216	395
	November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-218
	December	8,660	1,663	2,956	124	2,832	-125	324
	AVERAGE	8,671	1,695	3,461	165	3,298	-174	-141
1983	January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	60
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-348	238
	March*	8,677	1,726	R 2,232	R 201	R 2,031	-197	423
	April**	8,644	1,710	2,970	204	2,766	R -184	134
	AVERAGE	8,654	1,715	2,607	205	2,402	R -204	NA
							-389	NA
							-168	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition					Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	
								Other Primary	
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	5 265		5 265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	5 468	108	5 358
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	189	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	226	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241	371
	March	-63	5	11,277	321	NA	614	249	366
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,498	94	NA	607	264	343
	July	-60	3	12,447	229	NA	612	267	345
	August	-57	2	11,858	304	NA	626	274	352
	September	-56	3	12,126	184	NA	618	278	340
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,741	262	NA	646	290	356
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	5 642	294	5 348
	AVERAGE	-58	4	11,776	238	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March*	NA	2	R10,854	174	70	R 670	312	R 359
	April**	NA	NA	11,568	NA	NA	683	318	365
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,037	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) end of year stocks would be: 1974-265, 1980-468 (Total) and 375 (Other Primary), and 1982-644 (Total) and 360 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock Withdrawal ³	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(⁶)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,087	46.6	⁶ 261
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(⁶)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284
	March	6,213	171	-81	(⁶)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285
	April	6,114	186	303	(⁶)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	213
	July	6,405	151	268	(⁶)	6,823	3,424	50.2	242
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	228
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	233
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	191
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	174
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	220
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	6,655	3,520	52.9	226
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.0	185
	October	6,253	177	-25	15	6,391	3,360	52.6	191
	November	6,273	206	91	11	6,559	3,448	52.6	234
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,486	53.2	⁶ 235
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	24	20	6,537	3,403	52.1	
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	(⁶)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251
	February	5,848	142	32	(⁶)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251
	March*	R 6,897	R 205	R 765	23	R 6,843	3,620	52.9	R 224
	April**	6,192	216	127	NA	6,536	NA	NA	R 184
	AVERAGE	5,991	178	189	NA	6,352	NA	NA	222

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasohol.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

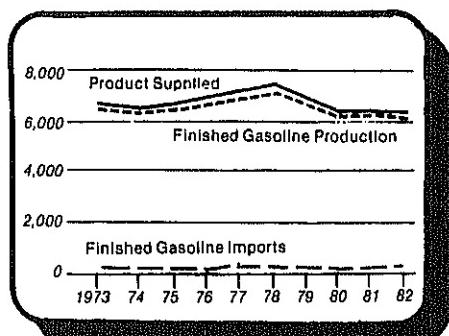
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

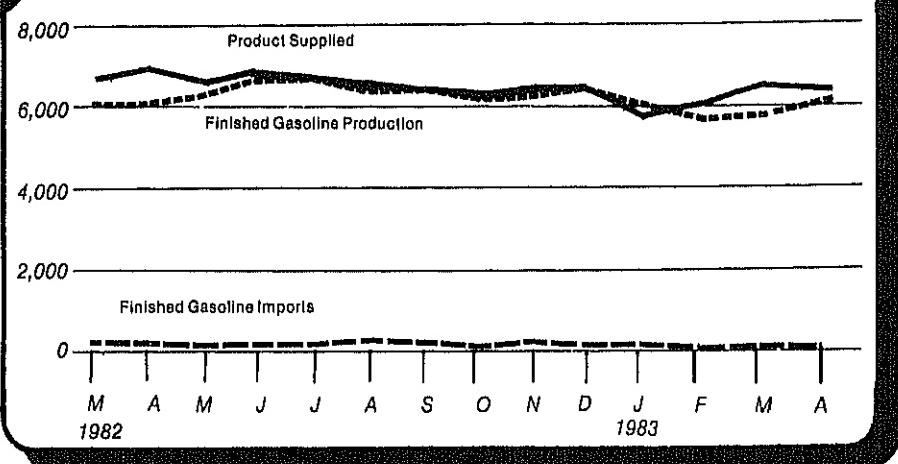
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



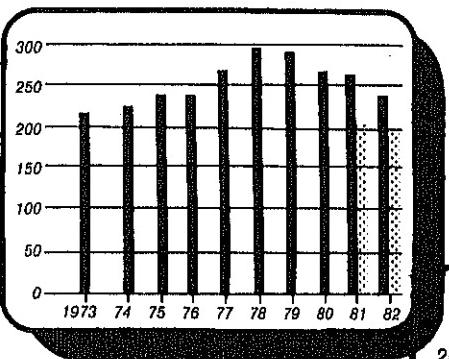
Annual



Monthly

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

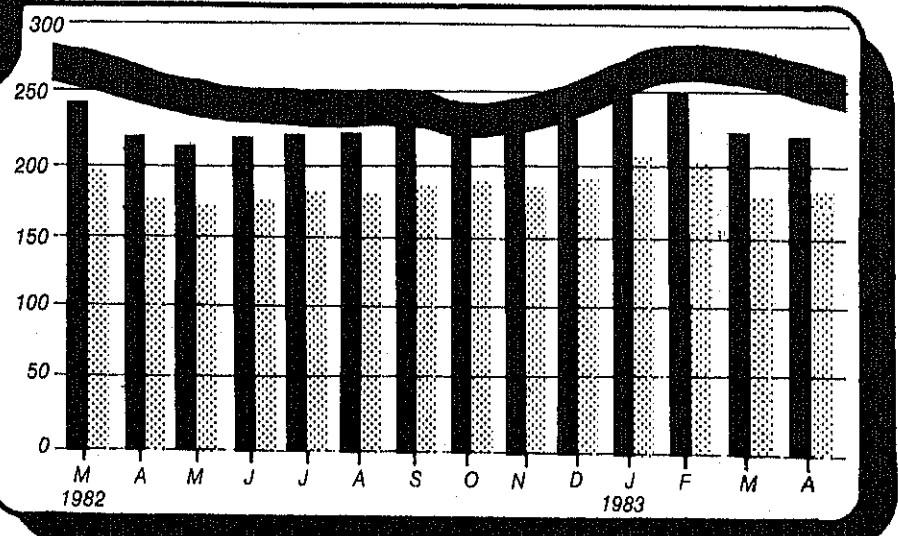
(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Legend

- [Solid Black Box] Total Motor Gasoline¹
- [Dotted Box] Finished Motor Gasoline
- [White Box] Average Stock Range²



Monthly 19

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
							Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,682	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August	2,526	79	-346	10	40	2,228	159
	September	2,658	59	-77	12	139	2,514	161
	October	2,837	97	-290	8	66	2,586	170
	November	2,863	141	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	226	10	143	2,856	⁴ 179
	AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,672	
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	
	February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	
	March*	R 1,991	R 42	R 926	NA	59	R 2,900	¹⁴⁷ R 119
	April**	2,218	68	575	NA	NA	2,708	103
	AVERAGE	2,165	56	701	NA	NA	2,800	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-205, and 1982-186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

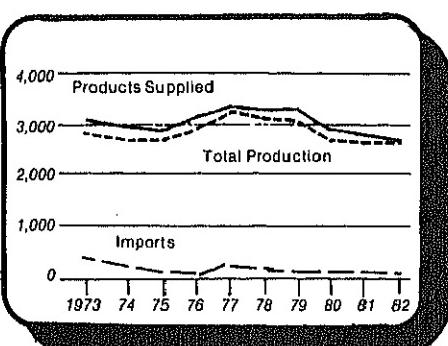
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

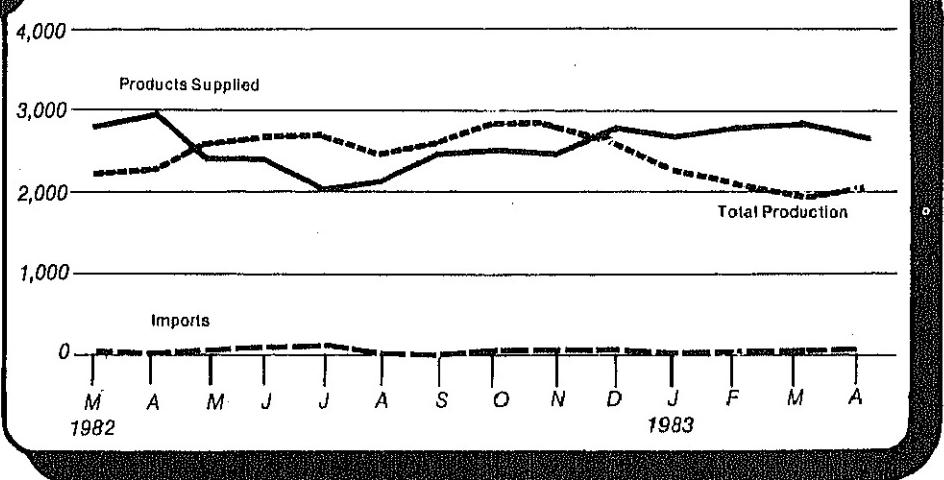
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



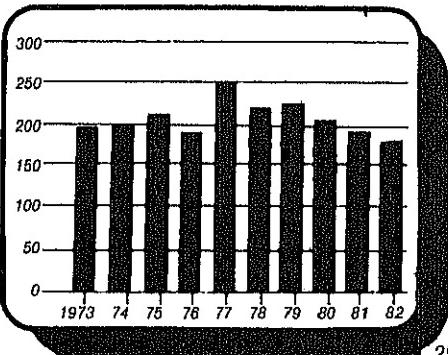
Annual



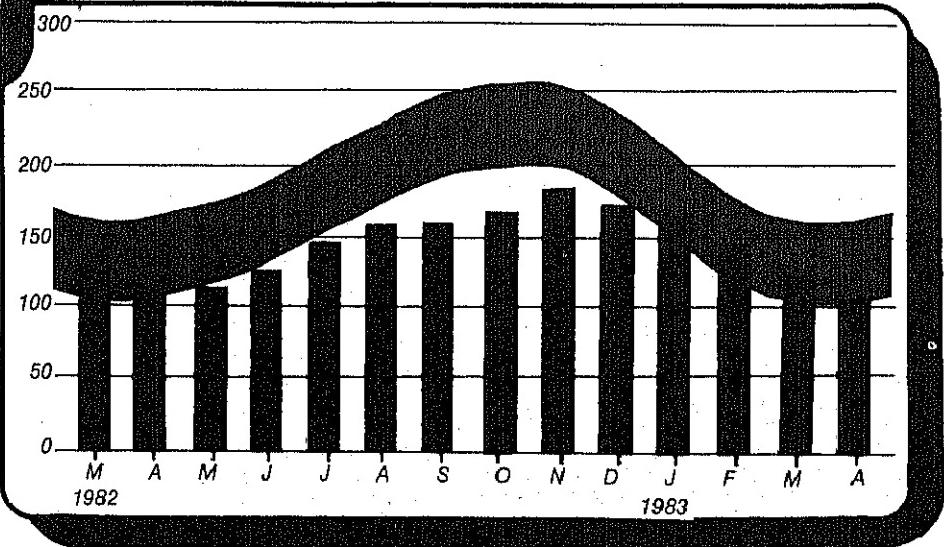
Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual



Monthly 21

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, January 1980-December 1982. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,687	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,688	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538	53
	September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472	62
	October	954	758	-56	43	234	1,466	64
	November	989	843	-95	43	182	1,597	66
	December	990	747	8	43	186	1,602	⁴ 66
	AVERAGE	1,065	758	33	48	209	1,695	
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February	857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March*	R 833	R 686	R 220	NA	169	R 1,569	R 46
	April**	1,004	714	26	NA	NA	1,481	43
	AVERAGE	908	882	189	NA	NA	1,548	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-91, and 1982-68. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

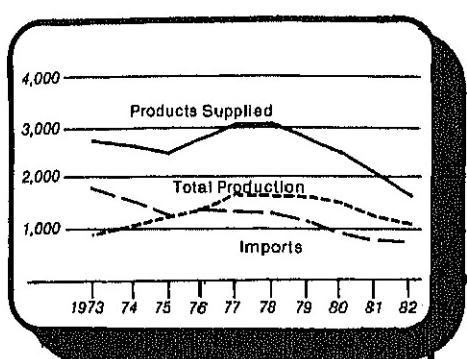
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

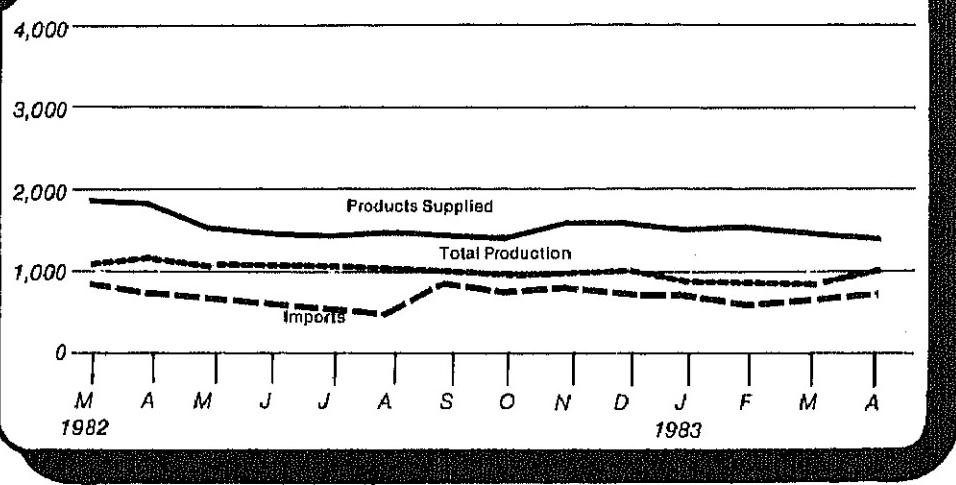
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



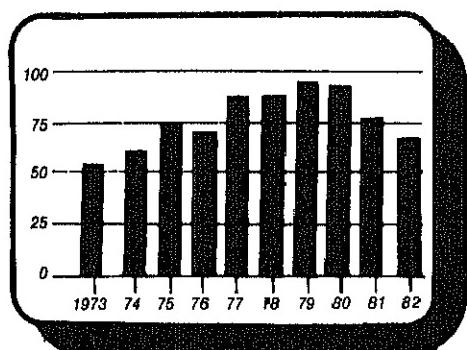
Annual



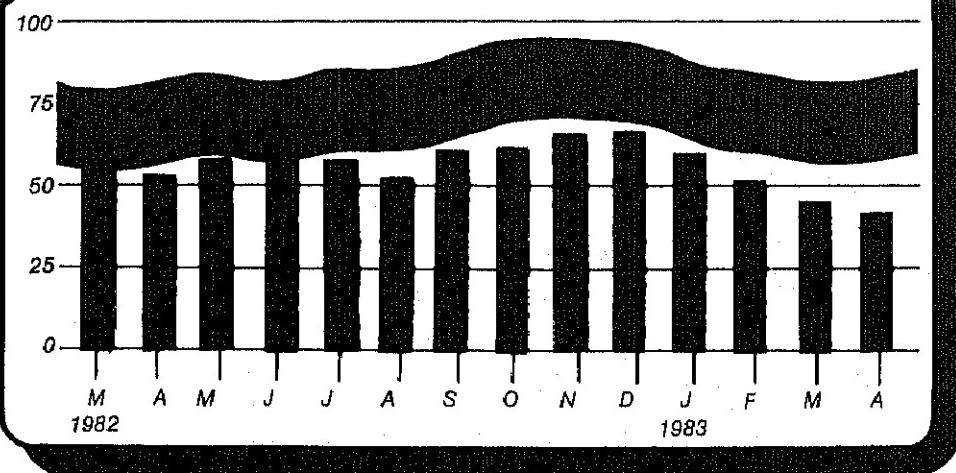
Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Legend
Average Stock Range¹



Monthly 2

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 AVERAGE	1,585	123	-38	220	25	1,406	³ 113
1975 AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 AVERAGE	1,588	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 AVERAGE	1,558	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,489	³ 120
1981 January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
May	1,587	189	-268	220	19	1,279	127
June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
August	1,582	195	-242	235	149	1,180	149
September	1,822	199	-76	287	21	1,438	151
October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982 January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
February	1,478	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
April	1,566	168	107	257	77	1,527	106
May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
July	1,566	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
August	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
September	1,808	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
October	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
November	1,603	267	172	370	37	1,634	103
December	1,626	258	270	395	56	1,702	³ 95
AVERAGE	1,570	225	116	301	65	1,544	
1983 January	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,088	84
February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
March*	1,517	166	-51	189	127	1,316	83
AVERAGE	1,590	235	221	247	108	1,681	

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

nd 1982 significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal sive investigation during the previous years. The major impact

Using the expanded coverage (new basis),

¹ 1982-103, Stock withdrawals during 1975,

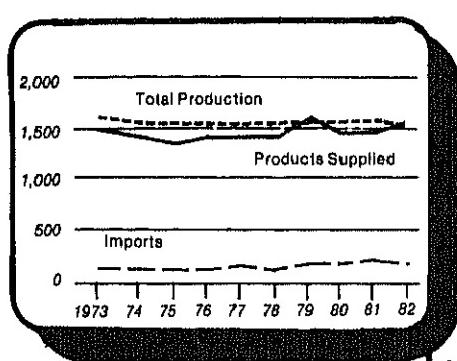
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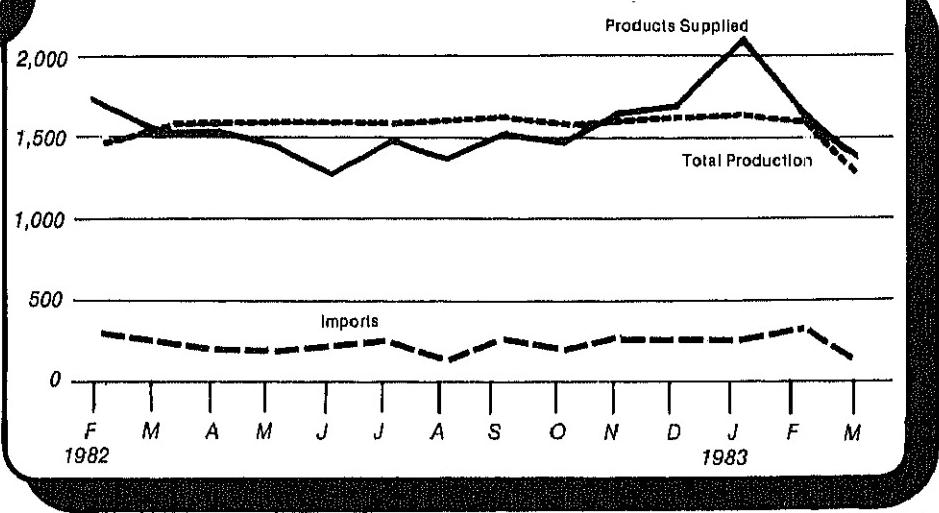
District of Columbia.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



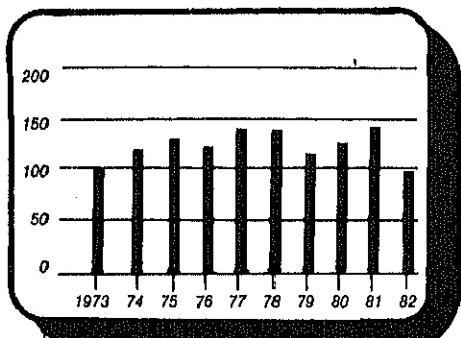
Annual



Monthly

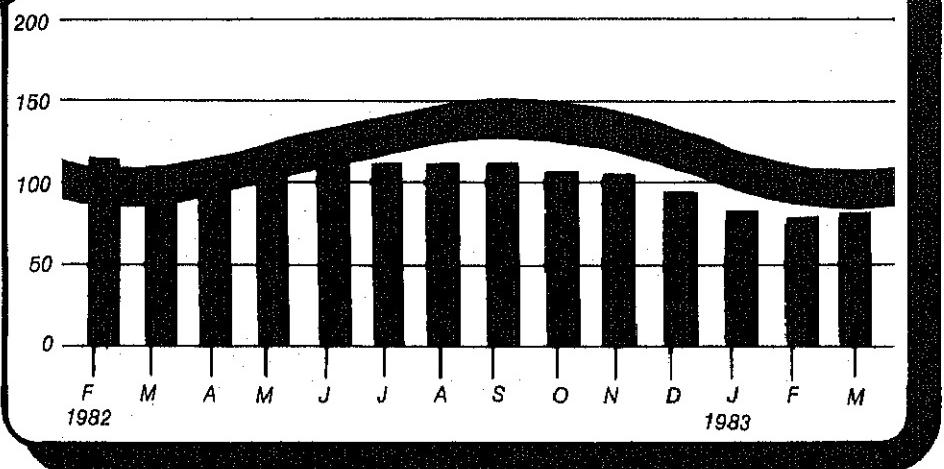
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Legend
Average Stock Range¹



¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, January 1980-December 1982. See Explanatory Note 6.

Monthly 25

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Thousands Barrels per Day							
1973 AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974 AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975 AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976 AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 AVERAGE	4,153	195	-87	352	209	3,749	238
1980 AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981 January	3,821	162	80	851	182	3,081	296
February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982 January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
September	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
October	3,472	367	223	901	266	2,896	264
November	3,464	406	-12	824	269	2,766	264
December	3,285	314	363	886	275	2,801	⁴ 253
AVERAGE	3,413	319	77	793	211	2,805	
1983 January	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,807	271
February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
March ^a	3,400	298	-94	570	249	2,786	273
AVERAGE	3,298	294	-160	604	251	2,577	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1976, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

^a See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,068	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	565	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,651
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	886	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,887
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	864	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	363	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	408	90	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	165	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	86	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	869
October	249	7	494	61	227	108	291	496	96	2,029	810
November	247	13	489	47	283	34	480	539	115	2,246	795
December	141	0	237	12	265	88	447	399	73	1,661	407
AVERAGE	161	26	548	91	245	35	505	408	94	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326
March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	426	173	1,023	183
AVERAGE	124	0	199	19	203	15	134	373	83	1,151	348

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974										
AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978										
AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979										
AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	456	682	148	109	666	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	860	203	90	623	81	334	694	3,480
December	89	561	675	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,901
AVERAGE	56	477	684	173	112	451	50	315	613	2,928
1983										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988
February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
March	86	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,606
AVERAGE	82	537	779	195	77	251	44	219	569	2,753

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined

petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

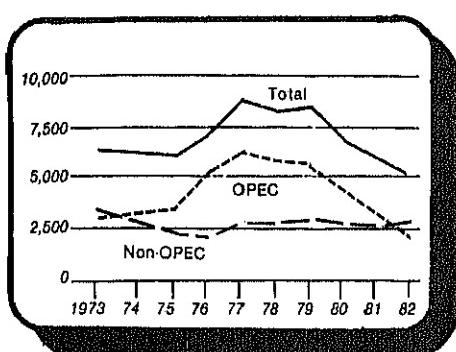
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

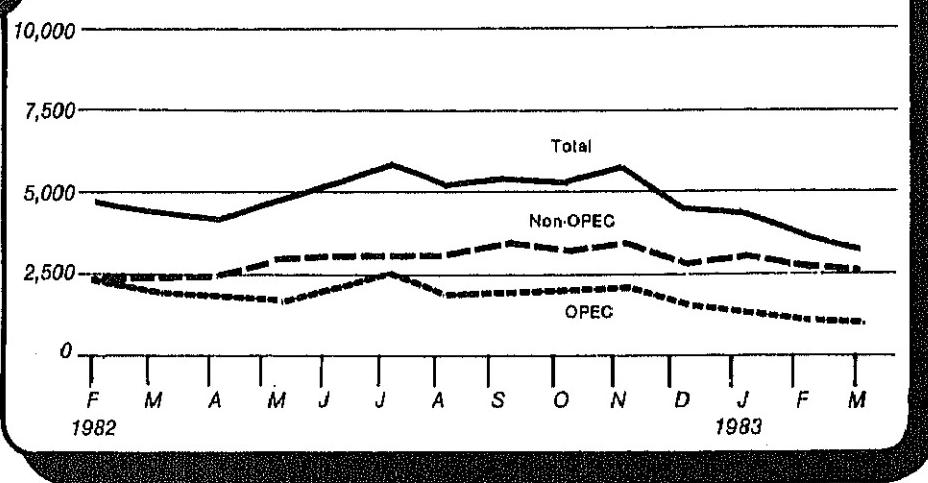
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil (Including SPR) and Petroleum Products Imports

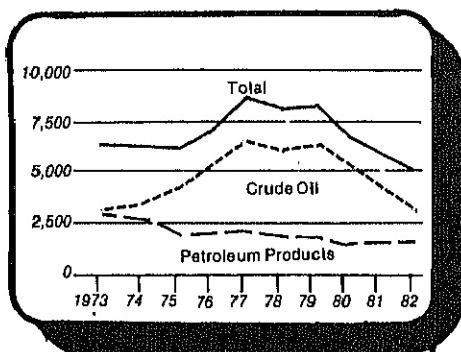
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



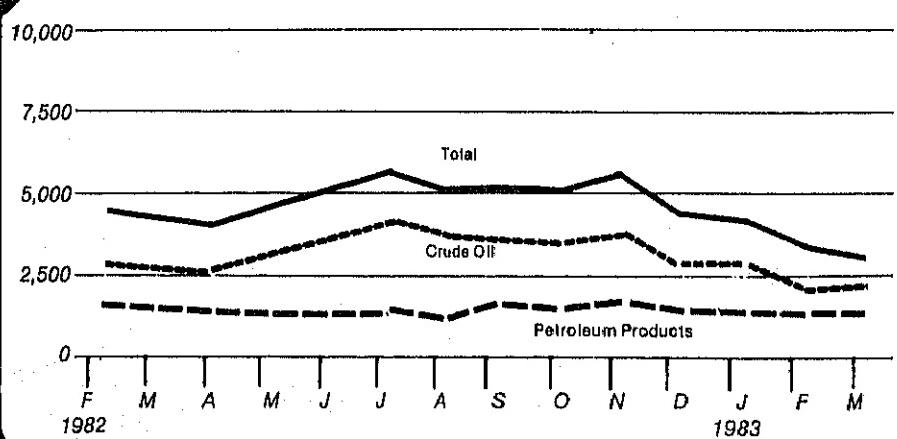
Annual



Monthly



Annual



Monthly

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through March 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. April 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through April 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 53,513	1,726	E 154,457	1,718
(2) Lower 48 States	E 215,476	6,951	E 624,673	6,941
(3) Total U.S.	E 268,989	8,877	E 779,130	8,857
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	62,967	2,031	205,246	2,281
(5) SPR Imports	6,222	201	18,514	208
(6) Exports	5,379	174	16,341	182
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	63,810	2,058	207,419	2,305
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,697	-184	-18,003	-200
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	7,430	240	-8,546	-95
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,210	-71	-5,954	-86
(11) Unaccounted for 1	4,161	134	23,367	280
(12) Total Other Sources	3,684	119	-9,138	-102
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	336,483	10,854	977,413	10,860
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,853	1,544	143,944	1,599
(15) Imports 2	135	4	859	10
(16) Stock Withdrawal (-) or Addition (-) 2	-717	-23	-2,229	-25
(17) Total NGPL Supply	47,271	1,525	142,574	1,584
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	559	18	-4,542	-50
(19) Imports	5,955	192	17,486	184
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,193	38	4,347	48
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	13,734	443	42,005	467
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	2,156	70	5,769	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	23,597	761	65,066	723
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	407,360	13,140	1,185,052	13,167
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,235	1,201	109,270	1,214
(26) Exports	19,445	627	62,887	699
(27) Imports (Net)	17,789	574	46,384	515
(28) Total New Supply of Products	425,139	13,714	1,231,438	13,683
(26) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	54,860	1,770	119,891	1,332
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	479,999	15,484	1,351,327	15,016
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	212,138	6,843	566,176	6,291
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	89,904	2,900	254,742	2,830
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	48,652	1,669	141,362	1,571
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,788	1,316	151,335	1,682
(35) Other ⁴	86,361	2,786	231,942	2,577
(36) Crude Oil	2,156	70	5,769	64
(37) Total Product Supplied	480,000	15,484	1,351,327	15,016
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	358,590	--	358,590	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	311,830	--	311,830	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	111,262	--	111,262	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	41,102	--	41,102	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	13,697	--	13,697	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	538,965	--	538,965	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,375,446	--	1,375,446	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With-Drawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 268,989	0	69,189	1,733	4,161	54	336,483	5,379	2,156
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,403	9,112	5,291	-2,311	0	0	12,637	3,936	42,922
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	7,683	0	(S)	103	0	0	5,655	0	2,131
Unfractionated Stream	902	0	0	-900	0	0	2	0	6,031
Plant Condensate	902	0	134	80	0	0	1,114	0	1,298
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,916	9,112	5,156	-1,594	0	0	5,866	3,936	82,809
Ethane	7,398	503	1,959	-90	0	0	112	(S)	5,318
Propane	12,898	7,923	1,507	562	0	0	128	2,435	41,420
Butane	6,308	710	1,343	-1,711	0	0	2,727	1,501	2,423
Butane-Propane Mixtures	243	43	347	34	0	0	126	0	1,184
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	8,164	0	0	-240	0	0	0	0	7,924
Isobutane	2,904	19	0	-149	0	0	2,773	0	1
Other Liquids	1,193	0	5,955	559	0	0	10,890	0	-3,163
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,193	0	5,955	-2	0	0	1,191	0	284
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,793	-2,949	0	0	3,604	0	-1,760
Major Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,161	3,441	0	0	6,044	0	-1,442
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	69	0	0	51	0	40,346
Finished Petroleum Products	450	364,532	32,079	56,454	0	0	0	15,509	438,105
Finished Motor Gasoline	102	182,702	6,360	23,700	0	0	0	726	212,138
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	73	63,322	4,077	13,181	0	0	0	726	99,927
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	29	99,380	2,283	10,519	0	0	0	0	112,211
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	598	(S)	-9	0	0	0	0	92,414
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,040	0	-176	0	0	0	0	2,525
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,241	1,097	-1,585	0	0	0	27	24,726
Kerosene	2	3,885	81	-97	0	0	0	2	3,869
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	61,733	1,310	28,693	0	0	0	1,832	89,904
Residual Fuel Oil	0	25,813	21,273	6,807	0	0	0	5,241	48,652
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,749	611	102	0	0	0	131	5,331
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,480	4	-471	0	0	0	215	8,798
Special Naphthas	123	1,810	462	66	0	0	0	37	2,424
Lubricants	0	3,960	285	980	0	0	0	411	4,814
Waxes	0	432	14	35	0	0	0	21	450
Petroleum Coke	0	12,018	0	312	0	0	0	6,816	5,514
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	8,384	81	-2,220	0	0	0	17	6,227
Still Gas	0	15,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,318
Miscellaneous Products	194	1,469	502	317	0	0	0	32	2,450
Total	318,035	373,744	112,513	56,435	4,161	54	360,010	24,824	480,000
									1,375,446

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 Barrels

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensates)	0	223,761	-26,549	23,367	185	977,413	16,341	5,769	670,420
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	142,877	25,193	21,974	17,680	0	0	41,330	9,716	156,678
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	21,519	0	235	-381	0	0	16,038	0	5,335
Unfractionated Stream	2,076	0	0	-1,992	0	0	84	0	6,031
Plant Condensate	2,251	0	624	144	0	0	3,012	0	1,298
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117,031	25,193	21,115	19,909	0	0	22,196	9,716	151,385
Ethane	123,111	963	4,654	653	0	0	216	(S)	29,165
Propane	41,328	23,298	5,157	16,817	0	0	366	6,013	80,221
Butane	18,695	1,017	5,094	2,080	0	0	12,036	3,703	11,147
Butane-Propane Mixtures	578	-109	1,977	941	0	0	497	0	1,602
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	24,870	0	4,232	-1,803	0	0	0	2,890	1,184
Isobutane	8,149	24	0	1,221	0	0	0	0	13,085
Other Liquids	4,347	0	17,486	-4,542	0	0	35,240	0	-17,949
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	4,347	0	0	27	0	0	4,374	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	14,588	-5,985	0	0	18,861	0	-10,258
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,897	1,396	0	0	11,323	0	-7,030
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	20	0	0	682	0	40,346
Finished Petroleum Products	1,067	1,070,795	88,156	99,982	0	0	53,170	1,206,830	456,156
Finished Motor Gasoline	255	532,907	14,929	18,831	0	0	746	566,176	183,706
Finished Lead-Less Motor Gasoline	181	239,960	8,604	10,863	0	0	746	258,882	91,282
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	74	292,947	6,325	7,968	0	0	0	307,314	92,414
Finished Aviation Gasoline	91	1,736	209	-212	0	0	0	0	2,526
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	19,337	0	-173	0	0	1	19,163	7,362
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	72,298	2,155	-2,880	0	0	522	71,051	34,881
Kerosene	9	11,778	155	1,854	0	0	3	13,735	8,938
Distillate Fuel Oil	6	193,271	4,728	66,962	0	0	10,125	254,742	118,717
Residual Fuel Oil	78	78,788	60,374	21,914	0	0	19,713	141,362	46,315
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	11,598	1,383	-54	0	0	295	12,593	2,021
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	24,048	4	-5	0	0	1,069	22,979	2,185
Special Naphthas	194	4,586	1,488	431	0	0	327	6,371	3,043
Lubricants	0	11,389	781	77	0	0	1,204	11,543	13,104
Waxes	0	1,259	95	15	0	0	63	1,316	771
Petroleum Coke	0	35,746	0	138	0	0	18,891	16,993	6,583
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	20,672	213	-7,085	0	0	123	13,677	24,354
Still Gas	0	45,411	0	0	0	0	0	45,411	0
Miscellaneous Products	512	5,501	1,642	269	0	0	0	7,835	1,650
Total	927,421	1,095,988	351,376	86,571	23,367	185	1,053,983	79,228	1,351,323
									1,375,446

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,677	0	2,232	56	134	2	10,854	174	70
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,529	294	171	-75	0	0	408	127	1,285
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	248	0	(s)	3	0	0	182	0	69
Unfractionated Stream	29	0	0	-29	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	29	0	4	3	0	0	36	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,223	294	166	-51	0	0	189	127	1,316
Ethane	239	16	63	-3	0	0	4	(s)	312
Propane	416	256	49	18	0	0	4	79	656
Butane	203	23	43	-55	0	0	88	48	78
Butane-Propane Mixtures	8	-1	11	1	0	0	4	0	15
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	263	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	256
Isobutane	94	1	0	-5	0	0	89	0	(s)
Other Liquids	38	0	192	18	0	0	351	0	-103
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	38	0	0	(s)	0	0	38	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	155	-95	0	116	0	-57
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	37	111	0	195	0	-47
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	15	11,762	1,035	1,821	0	0	0	500	14,132
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	5,894	205	765	0	0	0	23	6,843
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,688	132	425	0	0	0	23	3,223
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,206	74	339	0	0	0	0	3,620
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	19	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	227	0	-5	0	0	0	0	221
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	814	35	-51	0	0	0	1	798
Kerosene	0	125	3	-3	0	0	0	(s)	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	1,991	42	925	0	0	0	59	2,900
Residual Fuel Oil	0	833	686	220	0	0	0	169	1,569
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	153	20	3	0	0	0	4	172
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	306	(s)	-15	0	0	0	7	284
Special Naphthas	4	58	15	2	0	0	0	1	78
Lubricants	0	128	9	32	0	0	0	13	155
Waxes	0	14	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	388	0	10	0	0	0	220	178
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	270	3	-72	0	0	0	1	201
Still Gas	0	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	494
Miscellaneous Products	6	47	16	10	0	0	0	1	79
Total	10,259	12,056	3,629	1,820	124	2	11,613	801	15,484

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 Barrels per day.

(E) Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January–March 1983
 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With-Drawal(+/-Addition(-))	Supply	Disposition				
						Unac- ounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,657	0	2,486	-295	260	2	10,860	182	64	
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,588	280	244	196	0	0	459	108	1,741	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	239	0	3	4	0	0	178	0	59	
Unfractionated Stream	23	0	0	-22	0	0	1	0	(S)	
Plant Condensate	25	0	7	2	0	0	33	0	(S)	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,300	280	285	221	0	0	247	108	1,682	
Ethane	257	11	52	7	0	0	2	(S)	324	
Propane	459	259	57	187	0	0	4	67	891	
Butane	208	11	57	23	0	0	134	41	124	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6	-1	22	10	0	0	6	0	32	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	276	0	47	-20	0	0	0	0	303	
Isobutane	94	(S)	0	14	0	0	101	0	7	
Other Liquids	48	0	194	-50	0	0	392	0	-199	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	0	(S)	0	0	49	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	162	-66	0	0	210	0	-114	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	16	0	0	126	0	-78	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	8	0	-7	
Finished Petroleum Products	12	11,898	980	1,111	0	0	0	391	13,409	
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	5,921	166	209	0	0	0	8	6,291	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,666	96	121	0	0	0	8	2,876	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,255	70	89	0	0	0	0	3,415	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	19	2	-2	0	0	0	0	20	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	215	0	-2	0	0	0	(S)	213	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	803	24	-32	0	0	0	6	789	
Kerosene	(S)	131	2	21	0	0	0	(S)	153	
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,147	53	743	0	0	0	0	112	2,880	
Residual Fuel Oil	(S)	875	671	243	0	0	0	0	1,571	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	128	15	-1	0	0	0	3	140	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	267	(S)	(S)	0	0	0	12	255	
Special Naphthas	2	51	17	5	0	0	0	4	71	
Lubricants	0	132	9	1	0	0	0	13	128	
Waxes	0	14	1	(S)	0	0	0	1	15	
Petroleum Coke	0	397	0	2	0	0	0	1	152	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	230	2	-79	0	0	0	0	505	
Shale Gas	6	61	18	3	0	0	0	1	87	
Miscellaneous Products	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	10,305	12,178	3,904	962	260	2	11,711	880	15,015	

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 barrels per day.

(E) = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks
					Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,542	0	17,991	1,329	687	5,180	0	27,729	0	0	0	15,911
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	883	1,193	321	1,115	0	2,264	0	218	87	5,471	4,123	
Liquified Petroleum Gases	625	1,193	264	1,121	0	2,264	0	49	87	5,331	4,088	
Other Products ²	258	0	57	-6	0	0	0	169	0	140	35	
Other Liquids	112	0	2,660	1,093	0	1,493	0	4,398	0	960	17,191	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	112	0	0	2	0	0	0	114	0	0	50	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,114	-98	0	1,422	0	2,902	0	536	13,131	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	545	1,194	0	71	0	1,387	0	423	4,005	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5	0	0	5	
Finished Petroleum Products	60	32,758	26,567	31,067	0	67,619	0	0	792	157,278	134,950	
Finished Motor Gasoline	60	16,282	4,938	9,400	0	40,322	0	0	1	71,001	51,411	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	44	6,027	2,863	5,044	0	15,927	0	0	1	29,904	24,724	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	10,255	2,075	4,356	0	24,395	0	0	0	41,097	26,687	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	14	0	203	0	0	0	0	217	482
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	644	0	-131	0	492	0	0	1	1,004	978	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	597	997	-170	0	8,450	0	0	(s)	9,874	9,068	
Kerosene	0	394	81	227	0	783	0	0	2	1,483	3,748	
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	6,384	1,055	17,157	0	13,547	0	0	3	38,140	38,112	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,179	19,300	4,469	0	2,298	0	0	198	29,048	20,805	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	337	7	-12	0	54	0	0	104	282	61	
Feedstock	0	38	21	131	0	270	0	0	3	457	732	
Special Naphthas	0	575	95	225	0	720	0	0	146	1,469	3,335	
Lubricants	0	86	4	11	0	4	0	0	5	100	171	
Waxes	0	1,070	0	284	0	0	0	0	313	1,041	585	
Petroleum Coke	0	1,394	68	-574	0	202	0	0	2	1,088	5,322	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,477	0	
Still Gas	0	301	2	36	0	274	0	0	14	598	340	
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,597	33,951	47,539	34,604	687	76,556	0	32,345	880	163,709	172,175

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
 (s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Supply			Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Disposition
					35,849	1,061	0					
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,051	0	11,252	1,080	0	2,098	0	3,951	1,401	10,845	0	82,900
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,365	2,360	3,717	-1,343	0	1,026	0	2,428	1,401	11,905	28,121	32,294
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,233	2,360	3,717	-602	0	1,072	0	1,523	0	-1,060	4,173	
Other Products ²	132	0	0	-741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	337	0	632	-313	0	1,381	0	1,188	0	849	27,481	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	337	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	539	-1,519	0	431	0	-1,038	0	489	17,941	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	94	1,154	0	950	0	1,855	0	343	9,307	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	33	0	18	121	
Finished Petroleum Products	8	85,812	1,141	15,214	0	10,313	0	0	193	112,296	129,744	
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	51,947	149	7,819	0	7,134	0	0	15	67,034	58,965	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,040	149	4,569	0	3,214	0	0	15	33,567	30,383	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	25,907	0	3,250	0	3,920	0	0	0	33,077	28,582	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	202	0	-33	0	122	0	0	0	0	291	708
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	976	0	-69	0	149	0	0	0	0	1,056	1,747
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,264	0	222	0	704	0	0	0	5,190	6,910	
Kerosene	0	259	0	6	0	75	0	0	(S)	340	2,503	
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	15,267	151	7,394	0	1,867	0	0	0	24,679	38,977	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,976	698	916	0	-76	0	0	0	3,514	3,587	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	524	28	13	0	54	0	0	32	587	286	
Special Naphthas	0	447	94	40	0	83	0	0	2	662	558	
Lubricants	0	716	7	7	0	155	0	0	12	874	2,431	
Waxes	0	49	2	-2	0	0	0	0	1	48	76	
Petroleum Coke	0	3,040	0	110	0	0	0	0	127	3,023	1,860	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,755	6	-1,253	0	222	0	0	2	1,727	10,962	
Still Gas	0	3,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,217	0	
Miscellaneous Products	8	173	7	44	0	-176	0	0	2	54	174	
Total	41,761	88,172	16,743	14,638	35,849	14,853	0	85,013	3,013	123,990	272,419	

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2. Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply	Disposition						
					Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,114	0	36,051	-856	-22,425	18,501	19	159,330	0	36	469,400
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,888	4,314	347	-2,194	0	-3,590	0	7,168	2,326	23,271	57,438
Liquified Petroleum Gases	26,585	4,314	347	-2,133	0	-3,414	0	2,558	2,326	20,815	48,593
Other Products ²	7,303	0	0	-61	0	-176	0	4,610	0	2,456	8,845
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	421	0	2,598	-1,606	0	-2,874	0	3,857	0	-5,318	67,243
Unfinished Oils	421	0	0	-4	0	-1,853	0	417	0	0	116
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,135	-1,149	0	-1,021	0	1,833	0	-2,700	49,824
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	463	-473	0	0	1,587	0	0	-2,618	17,003
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	336	171,620	2,304	2,242	0	-81,484	0	0	6,947	88,972	122,950
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	80,708	174	818	0	-49,309	0	0	31	32,359	49,250
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	35,584	174	278	0	-20,105	0	0	31	15,899	24,226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	45,124	0	540	0	-29,204	0	0	0	16,460	25,024
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	28	277	0	23	0	-353	0	0	0	-25	663
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,523	0	-26	0	-818	0	0	0	2,679	2,500
Kerosene	0	13,100	0	-1,572	0	-9,930	0	0	0	1,598	11,714
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,968	0	-375	0	-858	0	0	0	(s)	1,737
Residual Fuel Oil	1	28,999	5	1,687	0	-15,860	0	0	591	14,242	23,309
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	10,089	677	1,231	0	-2,526	0	0	2,369	7,132	27,248
Special Naphthas	0	12,717	580	-204	0	-108	0	0	204	12,781	12,750
Lubricants	123	1,184	332	-72	0	-353	0	0	0	3,193	
Waxes	0	2,317	49	640	0	-865	0	0	30	1,184	1,481
Petroleum Coke	0	225	2	30	0	-4	0	0	196	1,944	5,944
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,721	0	-202	0	0	0	0	11	241	455
Still Gas	0	2,899	0	27	0	-424	0	0	3,530	989	924
Miscellaneous Products	0	7,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,500	3,670
Total	182	817	485	237	0	-76	0	0	12	1,634	849
	162,759	175,934	41,301	-2,414	-22,425	-69,447	19	170,355	9,273	106,061	717,031

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply			Disposition			
				Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,723	0	827	899	-8,054	0	0	11,395	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,262	125	490	100	0	-772	0	493	0	1,712
Liquified Petroleum Gases	866	125	412	62	0	124	0	311	0	1,278
Other Products ²	1,396	0	78	38	0	-896	0	182	0	434
Other Liquids	21	0	59	116	0	0	0	-616	0	812
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-173	0	0	0	-838	0	665
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	59	289	0	0	0	201	0	147
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	46	11,589	(S)	1,154	0	393	0	0	2	13,181
Finished Motor Gasoline	42	6,053	0	834	0	207	0	0	0	5,609
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	29	3,806	0	548	0	-44	0	0	0	4,359
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13	2,247	0	286	0	251	0	0	0	3,592
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	0	9	0	12	0	0	0	2,017
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	416	0	-11	0	-121	0	0	0	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	678	0	-65	0	500	0	0	0	343
Kerosene	0	32	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	774
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,728	0	725	0	-205	0	0	0	40
Residual Fuel Oil	0	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	(S)	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Petroleum Coke	0	364	0	-14	0	0	0	0	0	831
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	572	0	-347	0	0	0	0	1	2,509
Still Gas	0	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	25	(S)	-1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Total	20,052	11,714	1,376	2,269	-8,054	-379	0	11,272	2	15,705
										36,720

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Supply			Disposition		
					Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	E 88,559	0	3,068	-719	-1,897	-24,742	35	58,155	3,959	2,120
Liquified Petroleum Gases	1,005	1,120	415	11	0	0	0	807	121	1,623
Other Products ²	607	1,120	415	-42	0	0	0	520	121	1,459
398	0	0	53	53	0	0	0	287	0	164
Other Liquids										63
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	302	0	5	1,269	0	0	0	2,063	0	-487
Unfinished Oils	302	0	0	-1	0	0	0	301	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	5	-10	0	0	0	745	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1,277	0	0	0	1,014	0	-750
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	263
Finished Motor Gasoline	62,853	2,066	6,777	0	3,159	0	0	7,576	67,279	54,559
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	27,712	1,099	4,829	0	1,646	0	0	0	678	34,608
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,865	891	2,742	0	1,008	0	0	678	18,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	15,847	208	2,087	0	638	0	0	15,828	8,367
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	105	0	-22	0	16	0	0	0	10,104
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,481	0	61	0	298	0	0	0	99
Kerosene	0	6,602	100	0	0	276	0	0	0	1,794
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	232	(S)	37	0	0	0	0	27	6,951
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,355	98	1,730	0	651	0	0	269	339
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,260	598	191	0	304	0	0	1,239	9,596
Special Naphthas	0	656	1	-165	0	0	0	0	2,703	8,650
Lubricants	0	137	15	-30	0	0	0	0	6	486
Waxes	0	349	134	89	0	-10	0	0	1	120
Petroleum Coke	0	64	7	-5	0	0	0	56	505	1,334
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,823	0	134	0	0	0	0	4	61
Still Gas	0	764	7	-73	0	0	0	2,846	111	62
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,160	0	0	0	0	0	11	687	2,383
Total	89,866	63,973	5,554	7,338	-1,897	-21,583	35	61,025	11,656	70,535
										177,101

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month,¹ January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)**

—Continued

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
TOTAL PAD DISTRICT I							
Florida		1,897	61			E 2,590	84
New York		E 71	2			E 2,626	85
Pennsylvania		289	9			E 1,992	64
Virginia		-12	(s)			E 9,936	321
West Virginia		E 2,613	84			-140	-5
Adjustment 2						E 17,004	549
TOTAL PAD DISTRICT II							
Illinois		2,400	77			2,266	73
Indiana		397	13			51,426	1,659
Kansas		6,304	203			-1,051	-34
Kentucky		711	23			E 52,641	1,698
Michigan		2,919	94			25	1
Missouri		E 17	1				
Nebraska		562	18				
North Dakota		4,330	140				
Ohio		E 1,238	40				
Oklahoma		12,848	414				
South Dakota		93	3				
Tennessee		94	3				
Adjustment 2		76	2				
TOTAL PAD DISTRICT III							
Alabama		E 364	1,032				
Arkansas		E 1,732	56				
Louisiana		E 1,601	52				
Gulf Coast							
Rest Of State		36,386	1,174				
Total Louisiana		2,907	94				
Mississippi		39,293	1,268				
New Mexico		2,593	84				
Northwestern							
Southeastern							
Total New Mexico		568	18				
Texas		5,885	183				
TRRC District 01		6,253	202				
TRRC District 02							
TRRC District 03		2,083	67				
TRRC District 04		3,370	109				
TRRC District 05		11,384	367				
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas							
TRRC District 07B							
TRRC District 08							
TRRC District 09A							
TRRC District 09							
TRRC District 10							
East Texas							
Total Texas							
Adjustment 2							
TOTAL PAD DISTRICT III							
		E 128,563	4,147				

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 2,000;
California: Federal- 2,638; State- 3,290;
Louisiana: Federal- 24,127; State- 2,026;
Texas: Federal- 1,787; State- 142;
U.S. Total- 36,010.

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated.

**Table 12 Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD District V				United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	United States	United States	United States		
Natural Gas Liquids	394	489	883	2	2,079	438	6,846	9,365	18,841	3,050	7,750	735	3,512	33,888	2,262	1,005	47,403			
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	58	33	91	0	64	70	1,189	1,323	2,103	1,957	1,153	93	293	5,599	295	375	7,683			
Unfractionated Stream	34	133	167	2	909	81	-2,308	-1,316	8,828	-10,979	893	225	2,089	1,056	972	23	902			
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	52	26	47	125	217	382	28	16	5	648	129	0	902			
Liquid Petroleum Gases	302	323	625	0	1,054	261	7,918	9,233	7,693	11,660	5,676	401	1,125	26,585	866	607	37,916			
Ethane	0	169	169	0	457	0	1,024	1,481	811	2,895	1,938	33	84	5,721	27	0	7,398			
Propane	184	102	286	0	421	167	2,680	3,268	2,615	3,953	1,893	118	502	8,481	507	356	12,898			
Butane	98	34	132	0	82	82	1,080	1,244	1,405	1,862	748	144	275	4,434	294	204	6,308			
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	70	71	56	38	1	12	0	107	31	35	244			
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	40	0	2,668	2,708	2,262	2,492	528	0	174	5,456	0	0	8,164			
Isobutane	20	18	38	0	53	12	395	461	544	1,090	568	94	90	2,386	7	12	2,904			
Finished Petroleum Products	60	0	60	0	2	0	6	8	322	1	1	8	4	336	46	0	450			
Finished Motor Gasoline	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	73			
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29			
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2			
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	123	0	0	1			
Total Production	454	489	943	2	2,081	438	6,852	9,373	19,163	3,051	7,751	743	3,516	34,224	2,308	1,005	47,853			

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD Dist. V				
	Appala-chian East Coast	Total #1	Appala-chian Total #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.a. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	United States	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	25,802	1,927	27,729	1,451	51,600	7,416	19,407	79,874	14,469	83,403	54,340	4,749	2,369	159,330	11,395	58,155	336,483
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	169	0	169	0	462	102	841	1,405	930	2,037	591	61	100	3,719	75	287	5,655
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	106	0	10	118	32	598	13	245	1	889	107	0	1,114
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	6	49	59	1,516	185	668	2,428	394	810	1,236	65	53	2,558	311	520	5,866
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	93	0	0	107	5	0	112
Propane	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	2	62	0	0	64	6	0	128
Butane	0	0	0	23	880	135	268	1,306	137	392	361	0	8	898	172	351	2,727
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	0	0	26	53	0	0	126
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	43	6	49	36	578	50	400	1,064	250	382	720	65	19	1,436	55	169	2,773
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	114	0	114	0	318	0	20	338	0	237	180	0	0	417	21	301	1,191
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,962	-60	2,902	-13	-859	-34	-132	-1,038	720	55	759	197	102	1,833	-838	745	3,604
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,353	34	1,387	-8	876	-194	1,181	1,855	-297	705	1,110	0	69	1,587	201	1,014	6,044
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-5	0	-5	0	38	0	-5	33	5	11	4	0	0	20	0	3	51
Total Input to Refineries	30,438	1,907	32,345	1,489	54,059	7,475	21,990	85,013	16,253	87,858	58,233	5,317	2,694	170,355	11,272	61,025	360,010
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	877	62	939	49	1,690	244	635	2,617	486	2,766	1,765	164	76	5,257	381	1,923	11,118
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	285	854	3,557	610	4,056	2,882	297	106	7,952	561	3,134	16,848
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	59.6	35.7	57.1	73.8	72.2	82.6	74.4	73.6	79.6	68.2	61.2	55.1	72.5	66.1	68.0	61.4	66.0
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.97	23	.92	.64	.83	1.67	.61	.85	.75	.93	.73	1.53	.30	.85	.96	1.02	.89
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.57	30.68	29.75	36.80	31.61	21.75	37.21	32.15	37.83	30.97	33.88	32.67	39.41	32.76	32.86	25.33	31.08
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	295	854	3,557	610	4,056	2,882	297	106	7,952	561	3,134	16,848
Operating	1,280	106	1,386	66	2,188	295	768	3,317	590	3,219	2,338	226	101	6,474	521	2,858	14,556
Idle	191	69	260	0	154	0	86	240	20	837	545	72	4	1,478	40	276	2,292

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian Total #1	Appalachian Ind. Ill., Ky. #2	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.A., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast		
Liquefied Refinery Gases																
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,184	9	1,193	28	1,637	203	492	2,360	238	2,787	1,150	62	77	4,314	125	1,120
For Other Uses	313	0	313	0	224	2	41	267	28	1,320	-33	16	0	1,331	1	112
Ethane	871	9	880	28	1,413	201	451	2,093	210	1,467	1,183	46	77	2,983	124	1,008
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	1	0	0	474	5	-2
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	1	0	0	228	0	0	228
Propane	1,039	9	1,048	28	1,617	217	503	2,365	211	2,252	1,122	35	44	3,664	145	5
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	313	0	313	0	224	0	41	265	28	910	-21	0	0	917	0	7,923
For Other Uses	726	9	735	28	1,383	217	462	2,100	183	1,342	1,143	35	44	2,747	145	602
Butane	119	0	119	0	19	-14	-11	-6	19	-72	281	25	11	264	-23	6,329
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	710
For Other Uses	119	0	119	0	19	-16	-11	-8	19	-237	294	9	11	168	0	183
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	-254	2	22	-23	343	527
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-43
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-106	-3	65
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-43
Finished Motor Gasoline	15,629	653	16,282	958	33,418	4,160	13,411	51,947	8,663	41,349	28,108	1,652	1,136	80,708	6,053	19
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,676	351	6,027	500	14,884	2,016	8,550	26,040	4,316	17,279	12,479	850	660	35,584	3,806	27,712
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,953	302	10,255	458	18,534	2,054	4,861	25,907	4,147	24,070	15,629	802	476	45,124	2,247	83,322
Naphtha-Type Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	202	0	118	159	0	0	99,380
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	603	41	644	31	504	74	367	976	776	1,631	471	167	277	14	105	598
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	597	0	597	112	3,106	360	686	4,264	778	5,999	6,272	5	46	3,523	416	7,040
Kerosene	334	60	394	0	212	5	42	259	41	1,516	1,378	11	22	13,100	678	6,602
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,895	489	6,384	209	8,767	1,626	4,665	15,267	3,274	15,134	8,457	1,389	745	28,999	2,728	3,885
Residual Fuel Oil	3,061	118	3,179	36	1,378	194	368	1,976	711	5,304	3,649	338	87	10,089	309	10,260
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	332	0	332	0	252	0	76	328	526	3,077	419	16	0	4,038	0	51
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	195	0	1	196	36	4,355	4,264	24	0	8,679	-5	605
Special Naphthas	14	24	38	0	297	0	150	447	128	888	24	144	0	1,184	4	9,480
Lubricants	311	264	575	0	403	0	313	716	14	1,342	670	291	0	2,317	3	137
Wax	21	65	86	0	20	0	29	49	7	95	64	0	225	8	349	3,960
Petroleum Coke	1,055	15	1,070	23	1,989	324	704	3,040	290	2,521	1,838	64	8	4,721	364	432
Marketable	352	0	352	0	1,147	209	474	1,830	56	1,216	1,111	56	0	2,439	121	12,018
Catalyst	703	15	718	23	842	115	230	1,210	234	1,305	727	8	8	2,282	243	6,890
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,352	42	1,394	99	1,589	572	495	2,755	567	429	906	913	84	2,899	572	6,755
Still Gas	1,407	70	1,477	58	2,046	268	845	3,217	426	4,336	2,078	187	49	7,076	388	8,384
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	87	0	87	0	1	0	0	0	1	552	43	0	0	600	1	15,318
For Other Uses	1,320	70	1,390	58	2,045	268	845	3,216	421	3,784	2,035	187	48	6,476	387	14,568
Miscellaneous Products	280	11	301	1	70	27	75	173	88	424	262	43	0	817	25	1,469
Fuel Use	7	0	7	0	1	0	15	16	0	244	0	0	0	245	3	12
Non-Fuel Use	283	11	294	1	69	27	60	157	88	423	18	43	0	572	22	283
Total Production	32,090	1,861	33,951	1,555	56,060	7,813	22,744	88,172	16,363	91,305	60,164	5,370	2,732	175,934	11,714	63,973
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)¹	-1,652	46	-1,606	-66	-2,001	-338	-754	-3,159	-110	-3,447	-1,931	-53	-38	-5,579	-442	-2,948

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1983

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	48.5	32.8	47.5	63.1	59.4	55.1	55.5	58.1	48.7	44.3	25.9	36.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.2	.0	.1	.3	.0	.0	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.1	5.5	3.9	1.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	1.6	3.3	2.1	3.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	5.1	2.0	1.9	3.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	0	1.9	7.8	6.1	4.9	3.6	5.4	7.2	11.4	1.1	1.9
Kerosene	1.2	3.2	1.3	0	.4	.1	.2	.3	1.8	2.5	.2	.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.5	26.2	20.8	14.5	17.3	22.0	24.2	19.4	21.6	18.1	15.3	28.1
Residual Fuel Oil	10.6	6.3	10.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	4.7	6.4	6.6	6.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	1.2	0	1.1	0	.5	0	.4	.4	3.5	3.7	.8	.3
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	.0	.0	.4	0	.0	.2	.2	5.2	7.7	.5	0
Special Naphthas	.0	1.3	.1	0	6	0	.8	.6	.1	.0	.29	0
Lubricants	1.1	14.1	1.9	0	.3	0	1.6	.9	.1	1.6	1.2	1.4
Wax	.1	3.5	.3	0	0	0	.2	.1	.0	.1	.1	.0
Petroleum Coke	3.7	.8	3.5	1.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	1.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.7	2.2	4.6	6.9	3.1	7.7	2.6	3.5	3.7	5.6	18.5	3.4
Still Gas	4.9	3.7	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.1	2.8	5.2	3.8	2.0
Miscellaneous Products	1.0	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	.6	.5	.9	0
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.7	2.5	-5.2	-4.6	-3.9	-4.6	-3.9	-4.0	-7	-4.1	-3.5	-1.1
										-1.5	-3.5	-4.2
										-1.5	-3.5	-4.0

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components,

minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

4 Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1963
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1,2}	17,991	11,252	36,051	827	3,068	69,189	
Natural Gas Liquids	321	3,717	347	490	415	5,291	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	
Plant Condensate	57	0	0	78	0	134	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	3,717	347	412	415	5,156	
Ethane	0	1,959	0	0	0	1,959	
Propane	242	965	0	243	57	1,507	
Butane	23	793	0	169	358	1,343	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	347	0	0	347	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids ¹	2,660	632	2,598	59	5	5,955	
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,114	539	2,195	0	5	4,793	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	545	94	463	59	0	1,161	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	26,567	1,141	2,304	(S)	2,066	32,079	
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,938	149	174	0	1,099	6,380	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,863	149	174	0	891	4,077	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,075	0	0	0	208	2,283	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	997	0	0	0	100	1,097	
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	997	0	0	0	100	1,097	
Kerosene	81	0	0	0	(S)	81	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,055	151	5	0	98	1,310	
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	1,055	151	5	0	98	1,310	
Residual Fuel Oil	19,300	698	677	0	598	21,273	
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	19,300	698	677	0	598	21,273	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	7	23	580	0	1	611	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4	0	0	0	4	
Special Naphthas	95	7	332	(S)	15	492	
Lubricants	95	7	49	0	134	285	
Wax	4	2	2	0	7	14	
Asphalt and Road Oil	68	6	0	0	7	81	
Miscellaneous Products	2	7	485	(S)	8	502	
Total Imports	47,539	16,743	41,301	1,376	5,554	112,513	

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 (S) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC												2	1,016	1,959
Algeria	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0	0	525	63
Kuwait	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Saudi Arabia	3,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3,198	103
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,142	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	0	2	5,682	183
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	3,058
Gabon	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Indonesia	4,164	0	0	0	85	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	100	4,264
Nigeria	3,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
Venezuela	3,568	0	348	1,008	0	482	0	0	7,287	0	0	483	9,608	121
Subtotal Other OPEC	16,205	0	348	1,008	85	490	0	0	7,413	0	0	483	9,827	425
Other														
Angola	2,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,063
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	903	0	0	425	0	0	909	0	0	422	2,659	86
Bolivia	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	0	0	130	1,458
Canada	7,647	4,809	233	153	369	0	15	360	1,167	125	237	237	7,468	15,116
Congo	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	34
Egypt	463	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	23,038	347	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	15	514	23,551
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,164	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	39
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	821	0	0	0	0	0	4,692	207	89	89	5,810	187
Norway	868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	1,003	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	33
Peru	0	0	218	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	301	0	802	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	162	320
Romania	0	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	823	27
Spain	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	2,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Tunisia	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
United Kingdom	7,189	(s)	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	245	0	(s)	265	7,455
Virgin Islands	0	0	771	0	818	90	66	792	2,491	0	0	0	5,029	162
Zaire	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other Western Hemisphere	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	14	0	1,061	1,205	39
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,545	0	416	0	1,258	92	0	0	82	631	52	0	2,622	5,166
Subtotal Other	48,842	5,156	3,921	153	6,275	607	81	1,310	12,846	462	1,146	31,957	80,799	2,806
Total Imports	69,189	5,156	4,793	1,161	6,360	1,097	81	1,310	21,273	462	1,631	43,324	112,513	3,629

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	667	670	22
Kuwait	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	525	17	
Saudi Arabia	1,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	1,994	64	
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,996	0	525	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	(S)	1,192	3,189	
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	442	14
Gabon	1,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	37
Indonesia	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,088	35
Nigeria	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7
Venezuela	2,256	0	0	545	0	482	0	0	7,084	0	0	8,111	10,367	334
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,011	0	545	0	482	0	0	7,203	0	0	0	8,230	13,241	427
Other														
Angola	1,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,795	58
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	425	0	0	909	0	0	0	1,334	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	0	0	0	1,328	43
Canada	264	0	0	0	125	0	0	15	209	470	16	73	1,172	38
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	201	6
Egypt	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)
Mexico	2,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,759	89
Netherlands	0	0	821	0	1,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	38
Netherlands Antilles	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,355	0	0	68	5,244	163
Norway	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	16
Puerto Rico	0	0	301	0	802	0	0	54	0	0	91	0	1,248	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	823	27
Trinidad and Tobago	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Tunisia	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	17
United Kingdom	3,947	(S)	0	0	20	0	0	0	245	0	0	265	4,212	136
Virgin Islands	0	0	446	0	818	90	66	792	2,491	0	0	4,703	4,703	152
Zaire	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	25
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	1,186	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	1,046	34
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	4,938	515	81	1,055	384	5	(S)	1,575	51
Subtotal Other	10,984	264	1,589	0	4,938	545	997	81	1,055	11,430	21	232	20,125	31,109
Total Imports	17,991	264	2,114	545	4,938	997	81	1,055	19,300	21	232	29,548	47,539	1,534
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Pro-ducts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	8
Venezuela	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	240	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	588	19
Other														
Canada	6,124	3,717	191	94	149	0	0	151	698	94	50	5,143	11,268	363
Congo	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	17
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Mexico	2,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,505	81
United Kingdom	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	45
Other Western Hemisphere	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	7
Subtotal Other	10,900	3,717	191	94	149	0	0	151	698	94	50	5,143	16,044	517
Total Imports	11,252	3,717	539	94	149	0	0	151	698	94	50	5,491	16,743	540
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	2	348	1,178	38
Saudi Arabia	1,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	2	348	1,204	39
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	2	348	2,382	77
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,375	77
Gabon	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	21
Indonesia	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	27
Nigeria	3,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,546	114
Venezuela	1,166	0	0	0	463	0	0	0	203	0	0	483	1,149	75
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,582	0	0	0	463	0	0	0	203	0	0	483	1,149	314
Other														
Angola	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	9
Bahamas	0	0	903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	43
Bolivia	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	4
Canada	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	2
Congo	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	10
Egypt	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)
Mexico	17,774	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	129	1	2	18,255	589
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	54	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	207	7
Norway	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	12
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	6
Peru	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)
 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blen- ding Com- ponents	Finisht Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III													
Other													
Trinidad and Tobago	1,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,729
United Kingdom	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848
Virgin Islands	0	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	14
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,338	0	416	0	0	0	0	0	47	49	512	2,849	92
Subtotal Other	25,435	347	2,135	0	174	0	0	5	129	332	630	3,753	29,188
Total Imports	36,051	347	2,135	463	174	0	0	5	677	332	1,116	5,250	41,301
PAD District IV													
Other													
Canada	827	412	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	(\$)	78	549	1,376
Subtotal Other	827	412	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	(\$)	78	549	1,376
Total Imports	827	412	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	(\$)	78	549	1,376
PAD District V													
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	2,226	0	0	85	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	100	2,327
Venezuela	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,372	0	0	85	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	100	2,472
Other													
Australia	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	15	8	538	1,234
Canada	696	415	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	40
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	0	22	359	359
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	829	0	0	0	5	0	0	834	834
Peru	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	72	92	0	82	248	(\$)	41	535	17
Subtotal Other	696	415	5	0	1,015	92	(\$)	98	590	15	155	2,386	99
Total Imports	3,068	415	5	0	1,059	100	(\$)	98	598	15	155	2,486	5,554
													179

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensates, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(S)

Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	1,420	0	0	0	3,959	5,379
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	87	1,401	2,326	0	121	3,936	
Ethane	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Propane	61	566	1,759	0	49	2,435	
Butane	26	835	567	0	73	1,501	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	15	31	0	678	726	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	27	27	
Kerosene	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	0	591	0	1,239	1,832	
Residual Fuel Oil	198	0	2,339	0	2,703	5,241	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem Feedstock	102	6	18	(s)	5	131	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem Feedstock	3	25	186	0	1	215	
Special Naphthas	3	2	30	0	1	37	
Lubricants	146	12	196	1	56	411	
Wax	5	1	11	0	4	21	
Petroleum Coke	313	127	3,530	0	2,846	6,816	
Asphalt	2	2	2	1	11	17	
Miscellaneous Products	14	2	12	(s)	4	32	
Total Product Exports	880	1,594	9,273	2	7,697	19,445	
Total Exports	880	3,013	9,273	2	11,656	24,824	

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels).

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Wax	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1
Australia	0	2	438	0	0	0	0	4	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	452
Bahamas	0	1	149	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	15
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	153
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5
Cameroun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	21
Canada	1,420	1,401	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	4	48	3	230	14	59	3,274
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	106
Colombia	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	3	1	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ecuador	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	3
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	229	0	0	0	0	386	(s)	1	2	569	0	39	1,226
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	28	1
Greece	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Guatemala	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	0	0	490	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	(s)	0	0	493	16
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	(s)	84	0	10	1
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	115	4
Ivory Coast	0	26	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Jamaica	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	(s)	0	0	27
Japan	0	1,037	0	0	0	0	526	3	6	40	2	1,678	(s)	34
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6	3,298
Korea, Republic of	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	106
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	654	5	27	0	0	0	275	65	2	37	7	64	0	2
Netherlands	331	0	0	225	0	0	578	0	53	(s)	1,198	0	100	2,023
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	65
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	804	26
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	251	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	28
Peru	0	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	437
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
Puerto Rico	0	32	(s)	0	0	0	0	138	(s)	6	(s)	0	3	9
Rep. of South Africa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	0	10	1,979
											4	17	64	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubri- cants	Petrol- eum Wax	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	1	0	0	(S)	17	0	1	0	5	26	1
Singapore	0	1	0	0	428	2,138	(S)	2	(S)	0	0	3	2,572	83
Spain	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	1	(S)	984	0	2	988	32
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	10	0	0	10	(S)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(S)	0	0	1	2	(S)
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	1	(S)	0	0	1	3
Thailand	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	2	(S)	0	0	0	1	34
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(S)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245
United Arab Emirates	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	5	0	58	0	(S)	0	64
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	1	0	(S)	11	1	36	0	0	2	53
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(S)	1	(S)
Venezuela	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	0	(S)	1	(S)	56	1	1	59	2
Virgin Islands	1,707	(S)	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,046
West Germany	0	2	(S)	0	(S)	0	0	0	1	1	203	0	1	209
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
Other	473	7	0	0	171	537	(S)	19	(S)	0	0	4	1,212	39
Total	5,379	3,936	726	28	1,832	5,241	37	411	21	6,816	17	380	24,824	801

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(S) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

56 Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD Dist. V		PAD Dist. VI						
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	14,106	—	—	—	—	14,710	—	—	—	—	—	45,589	2,380	24,255	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,744	—	—	—	—	66,412	—	—	—	—	—	94,584	12,342	29,730	
Leases	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1,778	—	—	—	—	—	17,387	1,432	1,774	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	311,830	0	0	
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	30,296	30,296	0	
Total	—	—	15,911	—	—	—	—	82,980	—	—	—	—	—	469,400	16,154	86,055	
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	33,058	3,098	36,156	901	42,885	8,005	18,179	69,950	9,856	74,751	45,221	4,678	1,500	135,806	15,179		
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	93,286	—	—	—	—	84,441	—	—	—	—	—	67,391	2,194	20,532	
Pipeline	—	—	26,682	—	—	—	—	34,041	—	—	—	—	—	39,453	2,999	3,992	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	108	32	140	0	189	53	845	1,087	2,295	1,730	726	60	170	4,981	194	
Total	—	—	156,264	—	—	—	—	189,519	—	—	—	—	—	247,631	20,566	91,046	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	18	0	18	0	14	108	—	134	256	134	262	156	0	16	568	3	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	1,523	2	10	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	797	139	5	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	5	5	10	0	13	14	111	138	356	182	187	15	17	757	30	
Total	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	2,454	—	—	—	—	—	3,645	174	60	
Unfractionated Stream																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	909	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,417	369	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	98	2	—	318	418	150	1,364	80	3	13	1,610	24	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,699	—	—	—	—	—	3,936	393	3
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	6	70	0	85	0	161	0	169	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	3	4	5	12	28	15	15	3	0	1,042	0	1,042
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	14	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,264	14	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	412	8	420	107	1,156	129	481	1,873	172	2,661	1,877	16	22	4,748	342	907	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,026	—	—	—	—	19,467	—	—	—	—	—	37,965	30	516	
Pipeline	—	—	2,525	—	—	—	—	6,263	—	—	—	—	—	3,574	40	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	90	27	117	0	74	33	411	518	1,518	167	444	37	140	2,306	110	
Total	—	—	4,088	—	—	—	—	—	28,121	—	—	—	—	—	48,593	522	1,485
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	724	0	0	0	724	5	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,138	0	3,013
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,247	—	—	—	—	—	277	0	1,524

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD Dist. V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.A. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Ethane Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	—	0	0	0	24	0	19	43	0	1	0	0	0	3,140	1	0
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	21	0	21	0	136	0	0	136	1	6	80	0	0	87	0	0	244
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	0	0	21	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	87	0	0	244
Propane For Other Uses	333	5	338	2	673	25	195	895	24	705	841	5	1	1,575	121	144	3,074
Refinery	—	—	954	—	—	—	—	11,370	—	—	—	—	—	16,876	30	235	29,465
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,434	—	—	—	—	3,011	—	—	—	—	—	1,506	5	0	6,956
Pipeline	—	—	27	61	0	37	23	158	218	819	33	338	15	78	1,283	79	40
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	34	—	3,787	—	—	—	15,494	—	—	—	—	—	21,241	235	419	41,176
Butane For Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	1	0	14	0	2	28
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	28
Butane For Other Uses	58	0	58	66	226	76	162	530	66	720	508	3	10	1,307	164	546	2,605
Refinery	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	2,017	—	—	—	—	—	7,585	0	148	9,822
Bulk Terminal	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	1,026	—	—	—	—	—	343	0	0	1,460
Pipeline	—	—	55	0	9	9	117	135	275	72	74	16	18	455	25	17	687
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	55	—	276	—	—	—	3,708	—	—	—	—	—	9,690	189	711	14,574
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	11	7	0	5	25	6	183	216
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	42	0	41	294
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	644	0	0	659
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	8	4	2	15
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	—	—	719	10	226	1,184
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,785	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	35	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,716	35	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, March 1963
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas	Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	3	3	39	112	16	124	291	79	482	441	7	6	1,015	46	32	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,539	0	92	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	0	4,361	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	4	1	16	77	57	32	5	5	5	176	1	650	
Total	—	—	4	—	—	—	2,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,986	47	202	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	50	0	50	0	112	0	0	112	1	88	27	0	0	116	0	6	
Total	—	—	50	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	0	284	
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,958	261	58	2,935	99	1,575	4,667	804	8,211	5,929	150	99	15,193	496	4,876	28,451	
Naphtha and Lighter	1,942	17	1,959	0	2,444	11	349	2,804	733	7,471	1,161	39	3	9,407	397	18,469	
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,629	373	6,002	66	4,152	283	1,381	5,882	724	10,190	7,029	300	90	18,333	994	12,691	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,701	250	1,951	1	3,182	10	1,395	4,588	371	3,836	2,658	26	0	6,891	887	6,123	
Residuum	12,230	901	13,131	125	12,713	403	4,700	17,941	2,632	29,708	16,777	515	192	49,824	2,774	27,592	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,252	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,749	120	3,869	33	5,839	1,093	2,031	8,996	1,300	8,110	5,384	109	174	15,077	2,736	7,252	37,930
Bulk Terminal	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1,848	0	43
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	78	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	4,005	—	—	—	—	—	9,307	—	—	—	—	—	17,003	2,736	7,295
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	108	0	13	121	64	62	174	0	0	300	0	46	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	16,274	—	—	—	—	—	12,171	1,279	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	0	472
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,646	171	4,817	117	6,449	1,825	3,493	11,884	2,115	9,063	5,903	740	168	17,989	2,849	7,627	45,166
Bulk Terminal	—	—	32,511	—	—	—	—	30,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,171	1,279	8,778
Pipeline	—	—	14,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,090	1,466	85,546
Natural Gas Processing Plant	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	58,985	—	0	0	0	0	0	2,066	52,966
Total	—	—	51,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,250	5,609	18,471
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	1,818	113	1,931	53	2,915	1,080	2,045	6,093	1,228	4,400	2,774	386	91	8,879	1,831	3,177	21,911
Bulk Terminal	—	—	14,488	—	—	—	—	—	15,210	—	—	—	—	—	6,020	823	4,356
Pipeline	—	—	8,295	—	—	—	—	—	9,050	—	—	—	—	—	9,327	930	40,897
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,466
Total	—	—	24,724	—	—	—	—	—	30,383	—	—	—	—	—	24,226	3,592	8,367

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD Dist. V		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Oklahoma, Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana, Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	2,828	58	2,886	64	3,534	745	1,448	5,791	887	4,663	3,129	354	77	9,110	1,018	4,450	23,255	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	18,023	—	—	—	—	15,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,151	456	4,422	44,649
Pipeline	—	—	5,775	—	—	0	0	7,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,763	536	1,232	24,500
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	92,414
Total	—	—	26,687	—	—	—	—	28,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,024	2,017	10,104	92,414
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	25	0	25	0	225	0	26	251	18	325	119	0	0	462	40	158	936	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	433	—	—	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	17	458	1,416
Pipeline	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	0	0	114
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	60	60
Total	—	—	482	—	—	—	—	708	—	—	—	—	—	663	57	616	2,526	2,526
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	376	36	412	0	539	65	350	954	204	748	446	130	155	1,683	265	932	4,246	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	685	—	—	—	—	—	222	2	547	1,481	
Pipeline	—	—	541	—	—	—	—	1,08	—	—	—	—	—	595	76	315	1,635	
Total	—	—	978	—	—	—	—	1,747	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	343	1,794	7,362	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,096	0	1,096	41	1,208	107	167	1,523	295	2,308	2,453	8	34	5,098	399	3,615	11,731	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,523	—	—	—	—	3,468	—	—	—	—	—	1,595	197	2,200	11,983	
Pipeline	—	—	3,449	—	—	—	—	1,919	—	—	—	—	—	5,021	178	600	11,167	
Total	—	—	9,068	—	—	—	—	6,910	—	—	—	—	—	11,714	774	6,415	34,881	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	321	73	394	0	797	30	272	1,099	63	657	539	9	77	1,345	7	291	3,136	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,179	—	—	—	—	1,288	—	—	—	—	—	602	32	47	5,148	
Pipeline	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	360	0	1	692	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	—	—	3,748	—	—	—	—	2,503	—	—	—	—	—	2,309	39	339	8,938	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	4,059	371	4,430	63	6,385	1,597	3,274	11,319	1,117	8,157	4,174	904	342	14,694	1,969	5,249	37,661	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	27,803	—	—	—	—	19,334	—	—	—	—	—	5,326	566	4,876	57,905	
Pipeline	—	—	5,879	—	—	—	—	8,324	—	—	—	—	—	7,226	731	989	23,149	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	—	—	38,112	—	—	—	—	38,977	—	—	—	—	—	27,248	3,266	11,114	118,717	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	2,124	111	2,235	41	1,582	175	125	1,923	385	4,633	3,201	145	42	8,406	445	6,788	19,797	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	18,370	—	—	—	—	1,664	—	—	—	—	—	4,343	0	2,124	26,501	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	16	17	
Total	—	—	20,605	—	—	—	—	3,587	—	—	—	—	—	12,750	445	8,928	46,315	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

¹ Includes 33,879 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to					
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	7,102	125	0	3,077	6,268	2,309	211	75,521	17,389	0	1,954	1,186	442	1,060	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	566	0	0	0	517	0	0	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	686	0	0	70	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	14	0	552	2,203	124	0	1,726	3,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,167	71	0	1,794	1,989	1,381	0	43,766	6,676	0	937	465	0	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,719	0	0	773	1,325	731	0	17,873	3,030	0	527	294	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,448	71	0	1,021	674	650	0	25,893	3,646	0	410	171	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	8	0	0	0	0	12	0	211	126	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	132	0	0	31	63	0	0	0	593	48	0	240	63	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	277	0	0	144	97	567	0	8,583	1,225	0	219	10	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	48	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	830	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,413	6	0	179	988	225	0	14,786	1,652	0	416	194	0	236	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3	0	164	154	0	211	2,133	453	0	97	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	18	0	0	19	9	0	0	0	53	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	255	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	37	60	0	0	0	683	252	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	141	110	0	0	0	203	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	39	31	0	3,077	6,268	2,309	211	75,734	18,397	0	1,954	1,186	442	1,060	5,005	0	19,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All Products	7,135	125	0	3,077	6,268	2,309	211	75,734	18,397	0	1,954	1,186	442	1,060	5,005	0	19,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	II	III	IV
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	566	0	0	517	0	0	384	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	19	0	0	686	0	0	70	442	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	552	2,203	124	1,423	3,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,929	0	1,636	1,817	1,381	32,900	5,691	0	0	925	465	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,118	0	707	1,143	731	13,432	2,591	0	0	527	294	0	0	709	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,811	0	929	674	650	19,468	3,100	0	0	398	171	0	0	481	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	8	0	0	0	12	27	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	31	0	31	63	0	375	48	0	0	240	63	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	170	0	119	97	567	5,395	1,043	0	0	219	10	0	0	58	0
Kerosene	23	0	0	0	0	0	614	28	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	972	0	150	923	225	11,762	1,206	0	0	416	194	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,133	0	2,620	5,688	2,309	52,496	14,156	0	1,800	1,186	442	1,060	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	213	0	1,028	0	5,000	0
Petroleum Products	1,969	125	0	457	580	211	23,025	1,541	3,829	17,655	3,213	154	5	0	19,742
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	303	0	0	0	61
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	0	1,422	0	431	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,238	71	0	158	182	0	10,861	424	68	10,374	985	12	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	13	73	98	44	16	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	13	0	205	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	107	0	0	25	0	0	0	3,188	252	694	2,242	182	0	0	0
Kerosene	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	216	88	96	32	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	441	6	0	29	65	0	3,024	446	689	1,909	446	0	1	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3	0	164	154	211	2,133	270	0	1,863	453	97	4	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed Use	18	0	0	19	9	0	53	0	8	45	64	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	15	0	0	255	22	128	105	98	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	37	60	0	683	0	533	150	252	29	0	0	39
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	202	222	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	39	31	0	9	110	0	203	13	134	56	38	0	0	0	22
Total	2,002	125	0	457	580	211	23,288	1,541	4,042	17,655	4,241	154	5,005	0	19,803

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V			
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V	
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	5,213	33	5,180	1,061	0	1,061	19,742	1,241	18,501	0	0	0	0	24,742	-24,742	
Petroleum Products	78,603	7,227	71,376	25,657	11,865	13,792	6,896	94,844	-87,948	2,309	2,688	-379	3,225	66	3,159	
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	901	566	335	566	517	49	0	384	-384	0	0	0	
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	756	19	737	461	686	-225	0	512	-512	0	0	0	
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,278	14	2,264	3,905	2,879	1,026	2,217	5,631	-3,417	124	0	124	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	1,422	0	1,422	431	0	431	0	1,853	-1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	71	0	71	950	0	950	0	1,021	-1,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,560	5,258	40,322	12,308	5,174	7,134	2,070	51,379	-49,309	1,381	1,174	-207	1,646	0	1,646	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	18,646	2,719	15,927	6,043	2,829	3,214	1,325	21,430	-20,105	731	775	-44	1,008	0	1,008	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	26,914	2,519	24,395	6,265	2,345	3,920	745	29,949	-29,204	650	399	251	638	0	638	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	211	8	203	134	12	122	0	353	-353	12	0	12	16	0	16	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	624	132	492	243	94	149	63	881	-818	0	121	-121	298	0	298	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,727	277	8,450	1,512	808	704	97	10,027	-9,930	567	67	500	276	0	276	
Kerosene	821	48	783	1,354	3,259	1,392	1,867	994	16,854	-15,860	225	430	-205	652	1	651
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,966	1,449	13,547	3,298	453	529	-76	157	2,683	-2,526	0	0	0	304	4	304
Residual Fuel Oil	2,301	3	2,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.														0	0	0
Feedstock Use	72	18	54	82	28	54	9	117	-108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	270	0	270	98	15	83	0	353	-353	0	0	0	29	39	-10	-10
Lubricants	720	0	720	252	97	155	99	964	-865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	202	0	202	222	0	222	0	424	-424	0	0	0	0	22	-22	-22
Miscellaneous Products	344	70	274	75	251	-176	163	239	-76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	83,816	7,260	75,556	26,718	11,865	14,853	26,638	96,085	-69,447	2,309	2,688	-379	3,225	24,808	-21,583	24,808

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V							
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Ind., Ill., Ky. #2	Appalachian Total	Ind., Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Oka., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.a., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	United States
Residual Fuel Oil																
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	3,061	118	3,179	36	1,378	194	368	1,976	711	5,304	3,649	338	87	10,089	309	10,260
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	28	44	72	0	62	0	0	62	43	454	634	80	5	1,216	60	596
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,040	1	1,041	36	485	0	284	805	570	1,757	1,334	144	3	3,808	80	2,061
	1,993	73	2,066	0	831	194	84	1,109	98	3,093	1,681	114	79	5,055	169	7,603
																16,012

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V							
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Ind., Ill., Ky. #2	Appalachian Total	Ind., Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Oka., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.a., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	United States
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.0 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	125	40	165	0	117	0	2	119	69	168	297	15	18	567	106	422
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,356	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	1,379
Total	—	—	4,521	—	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	567	106	422	0	4,473
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	789	1	790	41	604	0	53	698	227	1,655	978	60	4	2,924	80	1,517
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,839	—	—	—	—	521	—	—	—	2,116	0	431	0	6,009
Total	—	—	6,629	—	—	—	—	1,219	—	—	—	5,040	80	1,948	0	6,907
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,210	70	1,280	0	861	175	70	1,106	89	2,810	1,926	70	20	4,915	259	4,849
Bulk Terminal	—	—	8,175	—	—	—	—	1,026	—	—	—	—	—	2,227	0	1,693
Total	—	—	9,455	—	—	—	—	2,132	—	—	—	—	—	7,142	259	6,542
																25,530

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to		From IV to		From V to						
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil															
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	3	0	164	154	211	2,133	270	0	1,863	453	97	4	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	17	0	0	142	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0
	0	3	0	147	154	211	1,991	270	0	1,721	453	97	4	0	0

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	1,014	0	0		1,014
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,014	0	0		1,014
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	0	0	119		119
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	4	4		8
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	0	0	0		0
Venezuela	2,143	1,064	4,080		7,287
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,143	1,067	4,203		7,413
Other					
Angola	0	0	0		0
Australia	0	0	0		0
Bahamas	909	0	0		909
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	666	662	0		1,328
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	2	649	516		1,167
Congo	0	201	0		201
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	0		0
Mexico	0	0	129		129
Netherlands	0	0	0		0
Netherlands Antilles	677	481	3,535		4,692
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	0	0	0		0
People's Republic of China	0	5	0		5
Peru	0	0	0		0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	0	0	0		0
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	1,193	245	0		245
Virgin Islands	0	448	850		2,491
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0
Zaire	0	0	0		0
Other Western Hemisphere	196	850	0		1,046
Other Subtotal Other	211	364	57		631
Subtotal Other	3,854	3,905	5,087		12,846
Total Imports	7,010	4,973	9,290		21,273

(f) Less than 500 barrels.

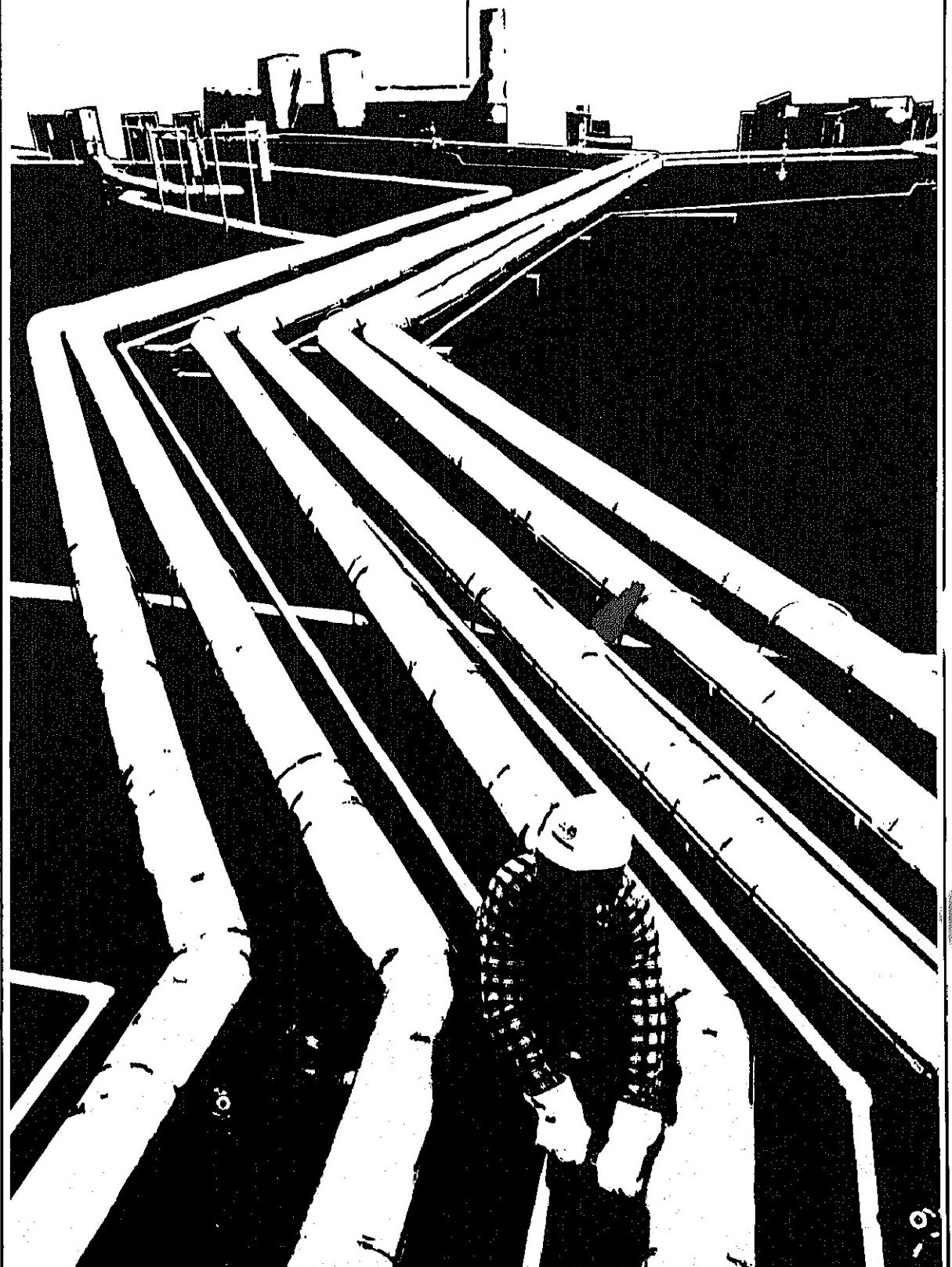
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I				
Connecticut	6,273	4,203	8,823	19,300
Delaware	71	190	0	261
Florida	0	468	0	468
Georgia	0	138	1,647	1,785
Maine	0	0	60	60
Maryland	0	211	1,201	1,413
Massachusetts	224	0	290	514
New Jersey	0	447	1,906	2,353
New York	309	337	830	1,475
North Carolina	5,324	1,514	1,568	8,405
Pennsylvania	149	0	159	308
Rhode Island	196	658	113	967
South Carolina	0	241	0	241
Vermont	0	0	259	259
Virginia	0	0	0	0
		0	789	789
PAD District II				
Illinois	2	419	277	698
Michigan	0	234	56	289
Minnesota	0	171	143	314
North Dakota	2	0	41	43
Ohio	0	0	37	37
	0	14	0	14
PAD District III				
Louisiana	349	209	129	677
Texas	0	0	129	129
	349	209	0	549
PAD District IV				
	0	0	0	0
PAD District V				
Arizona	387	150	61	598
California	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Oregon	49	150	61	261
Washington	110	0	0	110
	227	0	0	227
All PAD Districts	7,910	4,973	9,290	21,273

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)_n-OH. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60F/60F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C₄H₁₀. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₄H₈, recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coaking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes Type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, glissoneite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isoheptane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, un-fractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification MIL-F-859E Including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. **Special naphthas** includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

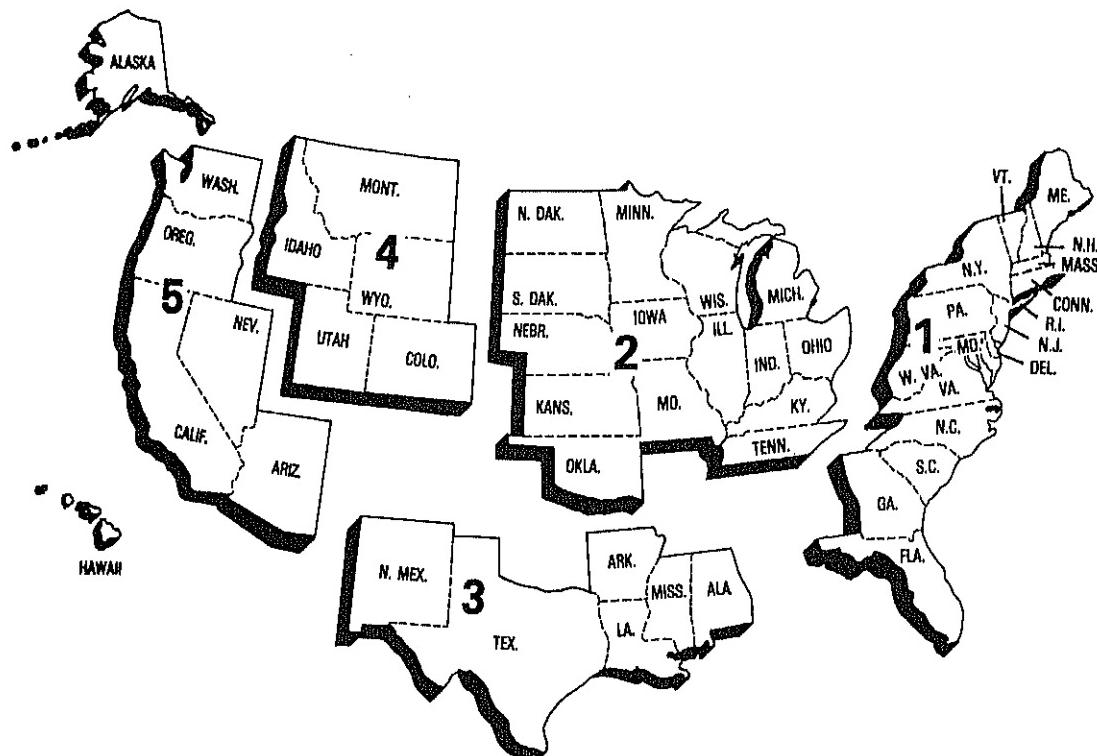
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

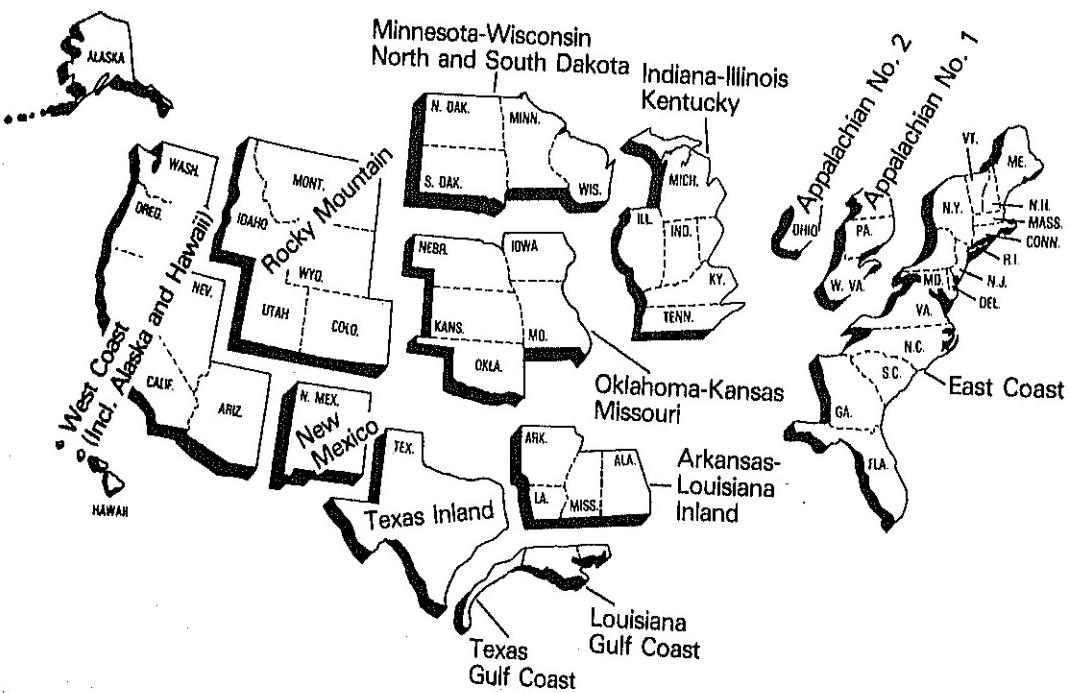
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

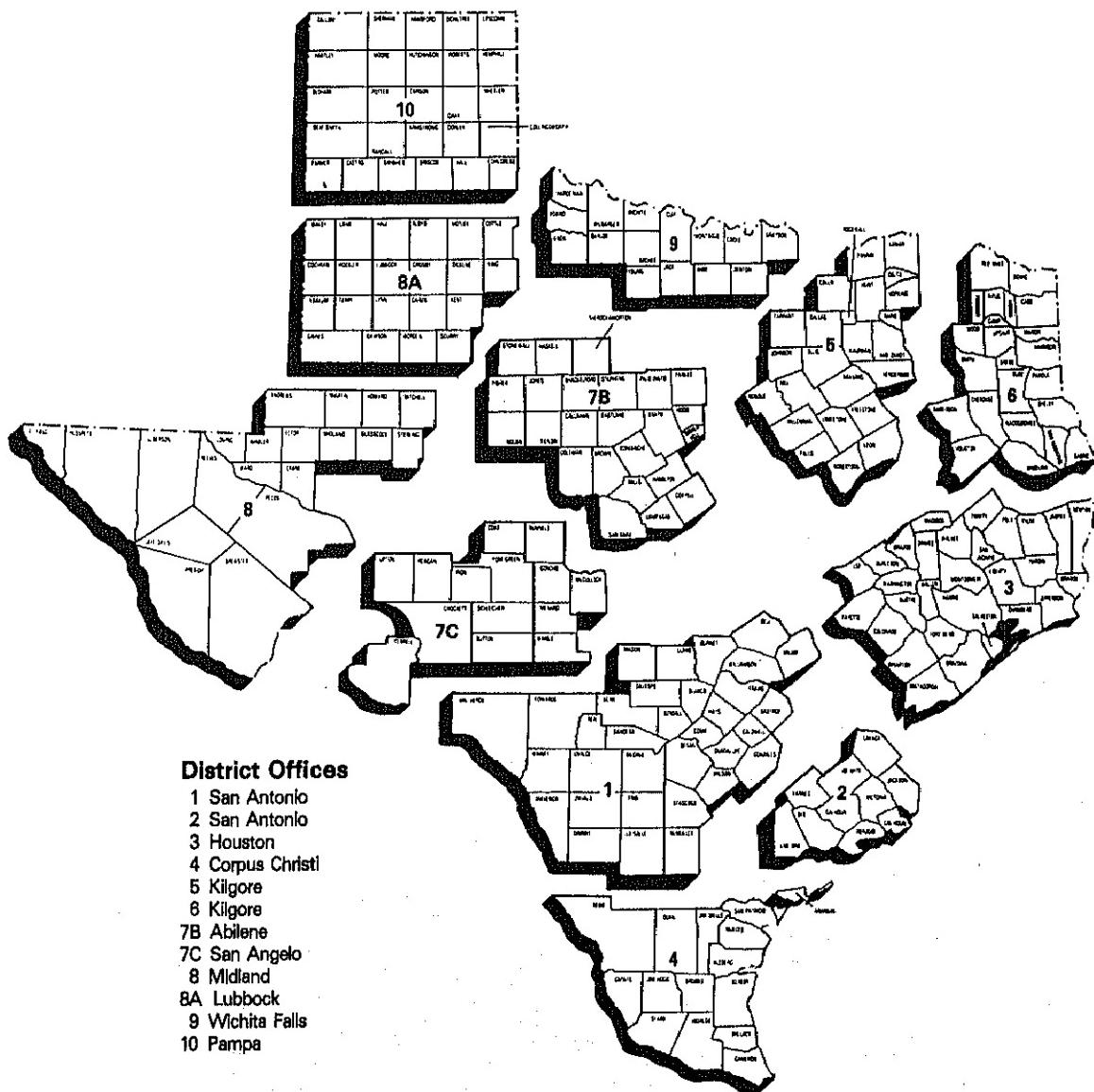
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



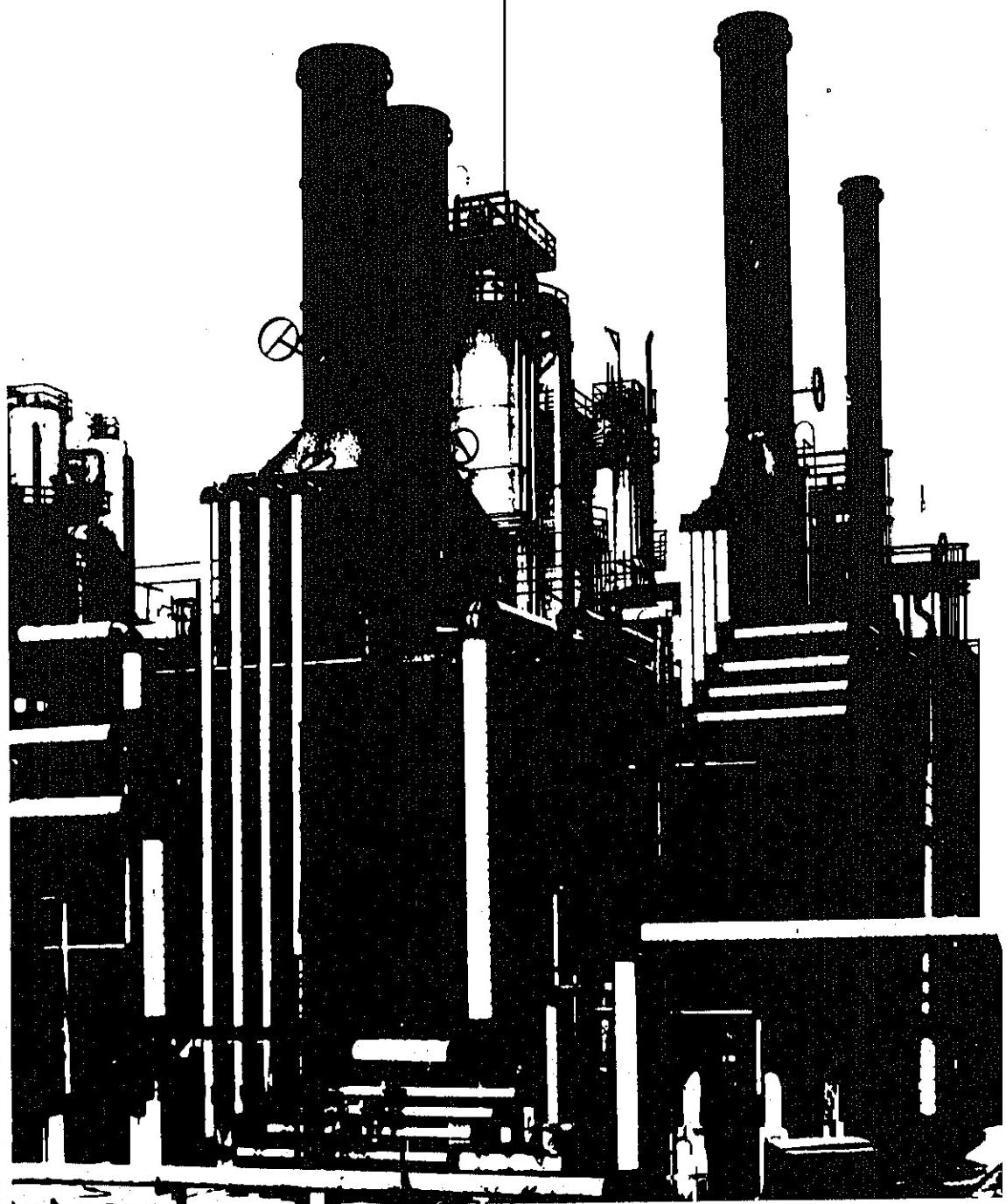
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

Its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-804: Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including Interstate, Intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all storers of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports Into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in International trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) In the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of Interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on April 1 and October 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview
statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.
- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.
- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.
- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.
- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.
- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.
- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and Isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.
- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.
- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).
- Line (18): *Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.
- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).
- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.
- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.
- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.
- Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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